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A Village Scene

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Artist: Sushila Yawalkar

Hats Off To Lin Yutang!

The Importance Of Typing — In Chinese!

Operation Teachers In Britain

Watch Your Blood Pressure

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS—VI

THE CASE OF THE SINGLE FINGERPRINT

By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD,

Famous Detective, forgery expert and criminologist.

Sixth in our Stranger-than-Fiction Series, this story reveals how an Englishman named Harry Price was framed up in a murder case in Marseilles by means of a fingerprint, which was imprinted on a revolver with diabolical cleverness. It was only the open mindedness of the Police Commissioner which saved him from the guillotine.

JUST before ten o'clock in the evening of June 8, 1938, the dead body of Jacques Trieste, 32-year-old taxi-driver, was found slumped over his driving wheel on the outskirts of Marseilles.

Triests had been killed by a bullet fired through the back of his head. He had been dead for about an hour.

When Commissioner Cals' detectives got to the scene of the crime they found the murder weapon on the driving seat, half-hidden by the dead man's body.

It was all too plain that Trieste had been deliberately murdered by some cold-blooded killer who had proceeded to rob the taxi-driver even before he was properly dead.

The place where the car was found was a dimly-lighted lonely thoroughfare little used by the night-time crowds. The circumstances indicated that the killer had, probably, hired the taxi and ordered Trieste to drive to the spot where the body was found. There, he had waited his opportunity until everything was quiet, had killed his victim, robbed the body and escaped without being seen.

Commissioner Cals realised that he was up against a tough case.

COLOSSAL JOB

Since there were no witnesses to the killing, he was faced with the colossal job of tracing every person who had hired the taxi on the fatal night.

The last person, he reasoned must be the murderer.

In the circumstances, Cals decided to ask the newspapers to publish an appeal asking all members of the public who had seen Trieste's red-painted taxi on the night of June 8 to report to the police.

The finding of the revolver seemed to indicate that the murder had been committed by some nervous amateur who had dropped the weapon in his excitement. But—the deliberate, careful planning of the crime suggested that it had been carried out by someone who was no stranger to criminal ways.

"In that case", Cals reflected, "the leaving of the revolver simply means that the killer is certain it cannot be traced back to him. He may have decided to leave it behind rather than risk its being found on him if the police arrest him by accident."

The revolver was still loaded in five chambers, only one shot having been fired. And it did not take the forensic laboratory long to prove that the missing bullet was the one which had lodged in Trieste's brain.

"Incidentally, we've found a fingerprint on the gun butt", the chief of the laboratory reported to Cal. "But only one fingerprint. That suggests the gun was wiped clean before the murder. Perhaps the killer wore gloves with a defective fingertip and one of his fingers left a print".

"Is the print sharp or blurred?" queried Cals. "Is it rather indistinct, as if the tip of the glove was just wearing thin and allowed the fingerprint to print through the material?"

"It's sharp," came the answer. "Very sharp. In fact, it is much sharper than I've ever seen before. Normally, when a person handles anything he exerts quite a lot of pressure at the finger tip. That makes the ridges of the fingerprint spread slightly sideways producing a slightly blurred edge. But this print is distinct all over. There isn't blurring at the edges of the ridges.

"And another thing", the expert went on, "there do not seem to be any traces of the pores. You know what fingerprints are. When you examine the prints with a magnifying glass you can see the pore-holes. There are hundreds of them. It is the sweat from these glands which makes the ridges leave a print. Yet, this print does not appear to have any pore-holes. It is rather as if the finger it came from has no sweat-glands."

QUICK RESULTS

Cal's appeal through the Press produced results much quicker than he had anticipated.

The following morning five people reported to the Surete that they had seen Trieste's red taxi-cab in various parts of Marseilles the previous evening.

One of those was Marius Fillo, who stated that he had seen someone trying to engage Trieste about ten minutes to nine..about an hour before the man's dead body was discovered in the lonely street:

"The man seemed to be a foreigner", he told the Commissioner. "He was appealing to Trieste in very ungrammatical French with a very distinct foreign accent. It sounded to me as if he was an Englishman. He seemed to have some difficulty in explaining where he wanted to go. That was what attracted my attention.

"Did you hear what the destination was?" Cals asked.

"Not very clearly. All I could make out was that he wanted to go to some hotel or other."

Acting on this information, Commissioner Cals detailed a squad of detectives to start checking all the Marseilles hotel for information concerning a foreigner—probably an Englishman—who had arrived in a red taxi somewhere after ten minutes to nine. He realised, of course, that the foreigner might not have gone to any hotel but might have redirected Trieste during the journey. Owing to the time element, there was every chance that the mysterious foreigner was the wanted murderer.

On the other hand, if the man was innocent, the doorkeeper at the hotel might recall who had hired Trieste after he deposited the foreigner.

This brought quick results.

Officer Domer discovered that the place concerned was the Hotel de Noailles—only a very short distance from the spot where the taxi-man had been found murdered.

"The doorkeeper tells me that it was an Englishman named Harry Price, who has been staying there for the past two days. Price was in a very disturbed state of mind when he arrived at the hotel just after nine o'clock. He asked for his mail then, finding there was none, seemed to be very upset. He asked for his key and went upstairs stating he was going to bed."

It was Commissioner Larocque who, at Cals' request, interrogated Price at the Surete Office.

SENT FOR BRITISH CONSUL

Price was more than a little annoyed at being brought in by a uniformed gendarme and insisted on being allowed to send for the British consul.

The Englishman denied all knowledge of the murder. He admitted that he had engaged the taxi, just before nine the previous evening, but stated that he had not the slightest idea of what colour it was. He just had not noticed.

He insisted that he had dismissed the taxi at the front of the Hotel de Noailles and that the taxi-man had immediately driven off.

Questioned about his disturbed state of mind, he explained that he had lost all his money at a card sharp some time before and did not know where he was going to get the money to pay his hotel bill. He had telegraphed to his brother for money and it was the reply for which he had enquired at the hotel.

In the circumstances, Cals decided to hold Price until he had checked further into his story, ordering his fingerprint to be taken for comparison with the print on the fatal gun-butt.

He was not at all surprised when the head of the laboratory spoke to him on the internal 'phone less than 15 minutes later:

"The print from the middle finger of Price's right hand agrees with the print we found on the butt', said the technician. "They agree ridge for ridge."

"I see," said Cals. "Then we'd better hold him for murder. It means the guillotine, alright. There'll be no life sentence for the man who committed that murder!"

He stopped speaking for a moment. Then, as a thought struck him, he spoke again: "Tell me," he asked. "The print you took direct from Price's finger—does that show lack of pore marks and sweat glands?"

"That's the funny thing", answered the technician. "It doesn't. The pro-marks are very well defined and there is the usual characteristic blurring about the outline of the ridges, too".

CLEAR-CUT CASE

The murder case against Price was very clear-cut. The medicoes had stated that Trieste must have been shot somewhere about nine o'clock. Price was known to have engaged the taxi-man just before nine and to have arrived at the Hotel de Noailles in a very disturbed state of mind just after nine. In addition, his fingerprint had been found on the gun-butt.

However, as Cals went ahead building up the case, he could not help feeling that—despite the fingerprint—Price might be entirely innocent. So far as his detectives could find out, Price had never owned a revolver of any sort and they could not find anyone who had either sold or loaned him one. In addition, the man seemed to tell his story in a way that bore the stamp of innocence.

And, on top of that, Cals could not help wondering why the man's finger should leave a perfectly normal print on the laboratory technician's card and such a strange one on the gun-butt.

"If Price had no sweat glands on his finger, he could not leave a print of any sort anywhere!" he mused to himself. "But, we know he has got sweat glands on it. One cannot leave a fingerprint without leaving pore-marks, too. Yet, the print on the gun hasn't any."

Suddenly a thought struck him. He telephoned through to the laboratory: "Apply a chemical test to the print on the gun to see if it contained any sweat or perspiration," he ordered.

The answer came back quickly: **"The print shows no sign of perspiration."**

"Then that shows the print can't be a genuine one", Cals answered. "You can't leave a fingerprint without leaving perspiration, too. I wonder if someone is trying to 'frame' Price with a murder."

In the weeks that followed, he did his utmost to unearth some evidence which might show that Price was innocent. He failed.

TERROR-STRICKEN PASSER-BY

June gave way to July and July to August. Cals realised that he could not go on delaying the trial for ever. If he could not soon find proof of Price's innocent, he must put the man on trial and he knew just what the verdict would be.

Finally, on August 25, while two of Cals' detectives were taking Price to another prison, one of them noticed that a passer-by, a man, seemed terror-stricken at the sight of them. To their astonishment, as soon as he caught sight of Price with the detectives, he turned around and tried to disappear in the crowd.

His actions were so curious that one of the detectives decided to trail him while the other took care of the prisoner.

The detective followed his quarry across Marseilles to an apartment house in the Rue des Carmes where he discovered that the man's name was Joan Caquor.

From the very terror-stricken look he had seen on Caquor's face, the Surete man felt certain he had some guilty secret on his conscience. It must have been a very serious one to make him run like that.

However, there was no specific charge on which the detective could arrest him, so he decided to wait until Caquor had left his flat and then, with the help of the concierge, to enter the flat, remove a number of articles which must bear Caquor's fingerprints and have them checked against the Surete files to find out if he was wanted for any crimes.

With this in mind, he removed several packs of playing cards, an unlicenced revolver, and several other things including a pair of gloves.

During their tests, the laboratory technicians discovered that apart from a lot of unidentified fingerprints, the playing cards bore the fingerprints of Harry Pricel Caquor, who evidently, was the card thief who had swindled the Englishman

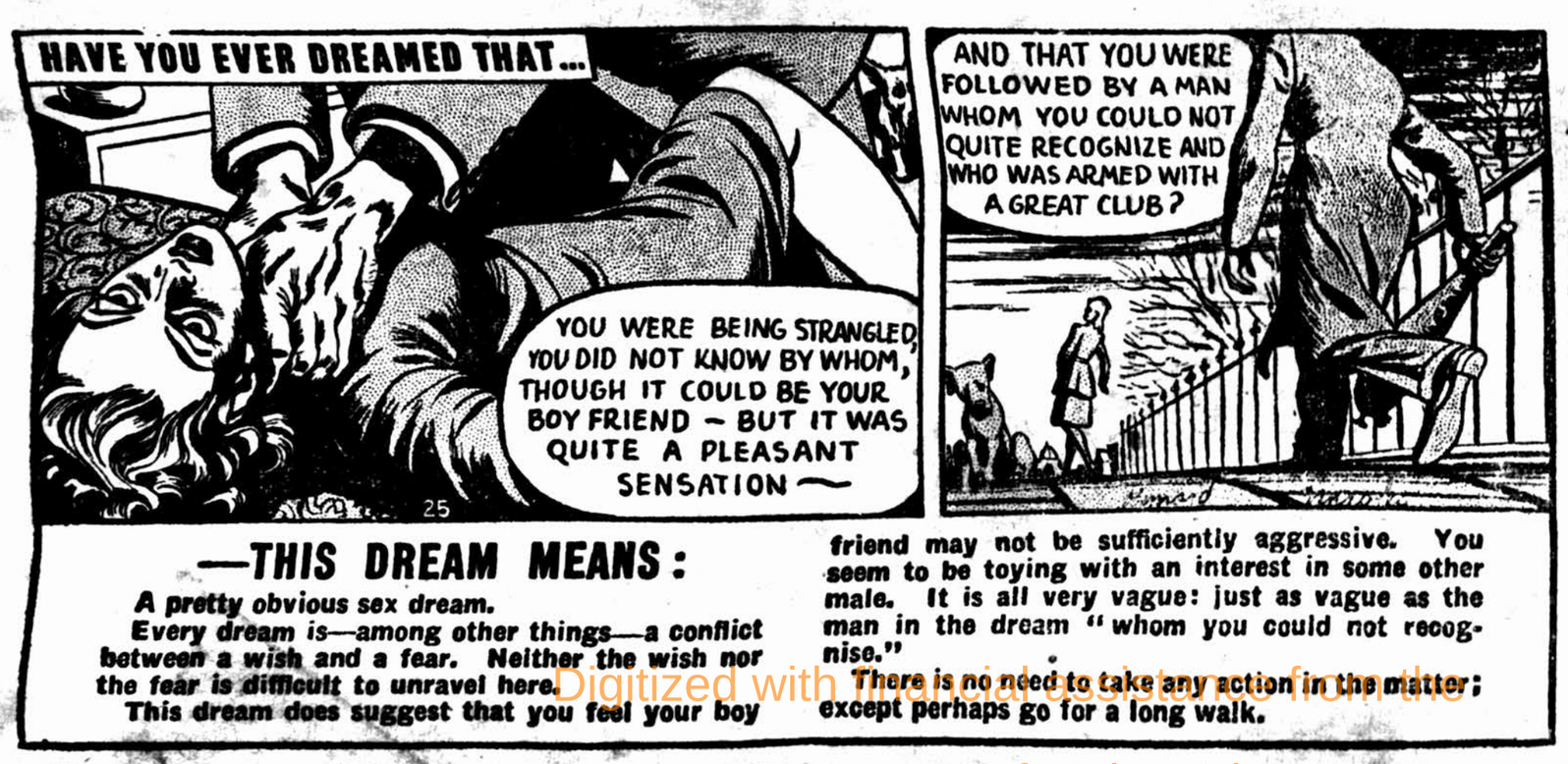
When they examined the gloves, they got the shock of their lives. Normally, fingerprints are not visible to the naked eye. Yet, on the middle finger of one glove they found a perfect reproduction of a human fingerprint shaped in graphic and oil.

The print proved to be a 'reverse' copy of the print of Price's middle finger—a reverse of the print found on the butts of the murder gun.

FRAMED

When Cals heard the news, he realised that Harry Price had been framed. Caquor had developed one of Price's fingerprints from the playing

(Continued on page 27)


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE BEING STRANGLED, YOU DID NOT KNOW BY WHOM, THOUGH IT COULD BE YOUR BOY FRIEND — BUT IT WAS QUITE A PLEASANT SENSATION —
AND THAT YOU WERE FOLLOWED BY A MAN WHOM YOU COULD NOT QUITE RECOGNIZE AND WHO WAS ARMED WITH A GREAT CLUB?
—THIS DREAM MEANS:
A pretty obvious sex dream.
Every dream is—among other things—a conflict between a wish and a fear. Neither the wish nor the fear is difficult to unravel here.
This dream does suggest that you feel your boy friend may not be sufficiently aggressive. You seem to be toying with an interest in some other male. It is all very vague: just as vague as the man in the dream "whom you could not recognise."
There is no need to take any action in the matter; except perhaps go for a long walk.

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Millionaire's Playground

By Harry Mattin

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA.

FOR one hundred days a year Miami Beach is a millionaire's play-ground.

If you can afford 40 dollars a night for a bed and can lay your hands on enough money to afford such essentials as 200-dollar bathing suits, 20-dollar lunches and such minor luxuries as hand-painted ties at 300 dollars a time, then Miami was made for you.

If these prices seen a trifle steep, however, it is better to take your winter vacation elsewhere. You will thereby be doing a very great favour to the Miami hotel owners, gambling casino operators, and night club proprietors. Even page boys in Miami look askance at anything under a two-dollar tip for toting a suitcase five yards.

The people they like to see drive up to their ornate doors are the play boys, industrialists, "big shots", Hollywood and Broadway big names, and others who are both big gamblers and free and easy in putting their hands into their pockets.

They are the people who bring up Miami Beach's total earnings to over dol 220,000,000 for the hundred days between Christmas and April.

Making The Neighbours Jealous

Where the celebrities are to be found, the ordinary American will of course flock too, even if he and his wife have to live on beans for the rest of the year A week or two at Miami confers a social cachet and something to bring up in conversation with the envious neighbours for the rest of the year.

The wise, wide people who run Miami Beach know this and spend tens of thousands of dollars annually in keeping the resort in the news with items about millionaire spending, social happenings—and pictures of beautiful, beautiful girls.

They will admit in Miami that the pretty girl picture glorifying "Miss Miami" has had more to do with the resort's financial success than anything, even such prosaic but still interesting figures as that it has "359 warm sunny days of

Whenever a Press photographer gets stumped for a subject so they say—all he has to do is ring up one of the girls High Schools in the vicinity and ask for half a dozen models and the Principal is always glad to oblige.

Everybody likes to help in the task of bringing visitors, and their money to Miami.

Rose From A Swamp

Yet it is only just 33 years since this town of palatial hotels, swank night-clubs and the finest and most luxurious winter homes in America, was swampland.

In 1915 an Indianapolis promoter named Carl G. Fisher invested dol. 11,000,000 in the early development of the city, two-thirds of which was at that time either under water or just plain swamp. He dug up Miami Beach out of the bay bottom, constructed island and inland waterways, paved streets and erected hotels. Today it has a population of 42,256, of whom 95 per cent are connected in one way or another in catering to rich visitors—just for those 100 highly profitable days.

Its hotels, such as the Miami Colonial, the Everglades, and the Alcazar are world famous and to most Americans mean the ultimate in luxury

But for all that when the average American male thinks of Miami he thinks of lovely girls in skimpy bathing suits, inviting him from the pages of half a hundred magazines to visit the shrine of feminine allure.

Miami Beach is the millionaire's playground, the socialite's Mecca. Every American woman dreams of going there to see the celebrities and to make her neighbours envious for the rest of the year.

If you can afford 40 dollars a night for a bed, 20 dollars for a lunch, 200 for a bathing suit, and 300 for a hand-painted tie, Miami Beach was made for you. If you can't, then go elsewhere, for even the page boys in Miami expect two dollars for carrying your bag five yards.

Miami Beach is the Millionaire's Mecca, the socialite's paradise, and it has all been built on the legend of the American Beauty—the seductive, glamorous, lightly-clad young woman who has come to be regarded in America as the personification of Miami.

"Comely Cathy Blakely of Miami Beach," said the letter accompanying this picture, "is a picture of health and vigour as she relaxes by the Atlantic surf."

This is the famous shore line of the centre and south sections of Miami Beach, showing some of the city's 339 hotels with their more than 23,000 rooms.

Can You Tell The Truth?

Psychologists Find Only One Person In Fifty Tell The Truth In The Witness Box!

By Lee F. Johnson

There has been much talk in Parliament lately about Criminal Justice and the treatment of convicts But not a word has been said about the possible innocence of many prison inmates.

Everyone in gaol has landed there on the testimony of some *witness or group of witnesses* who has sworn to tell the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Yet comprehensive tests by psychologists over the past thirty-five years show that even the most honest witness will unintentionally give some evidence which is quite false Moreover he will implicitly believe this false testimony and grow very indignant if its truth is questioned.

The Picture Test

The most common test of a person's degree of reliability to bear witness is that in which he is given a picture depicting an everyday scene He studies it for about a minute and then must write down from memory every thing he saw, underlining the statements he would swear to under oath Only 2% of the people who take this test turn in errorless reports.

When lists of questions about the picture are answered, only one half of one per cent of the answer sheets are errorless.

Unsworn statements are twice as inaccurate as sworn ones, and yet the error in srorn testimony is 10%.

True the witness only looks at the picture for a minute, but how many people have seen a man in semi-darkness for seconds only, and later positively identified him as a murderer

Remember also these figures apply to written testimony. Under interrogation in favourable conditions, inaccuracies increase by as much as 550%. What the percentage might be under the gruelling cross examination of an experienced K.C., one can scarcely imagine.

Time Interval

What of the time interval? Does that make any difference? Yes, a great deal. With the written narrative test, a person's *innaccuracy will* increase from 10.5% in 0 days to 22.4% in 45 days.

Some criminal cases are tried years after the deeds were committed. How can a witness be expected to tell the whole truth about an assault a few years after it happened if he can't do so five minutes after?

But surely a reasonable and intelligent witness would only swear to something he was sure of, and, if he couldn't remember, would frankly say so. That is true up to a point. Although it has not been proved conclusively that intelligence and accuracy of report are in any way related, an educated witness will swar to a fact less readily, and will be more wary of catch questions than an uneducated man.

Extraordinary Phenomenon

The trouble is that, regardless of schooling, any witness can give completely false evidence and yet quite honestly believe it. Dr. S. J. F. Philpott, eminent University of London psychologist, assures me that his fact is indisputable.

How does this extraordinary phenomenon take place? In psychological jargon: by preconception and a latent desire to make up the best fitting complete story in the circumstances. What exactly does this mean

Someone who might one day be called as a murder trial witness spots a man with a revolver hears a report, looks two hundred yadrs up the road and sees a pedestrian fall down unconscious "I saw the gunman shoot the pedestrian," concludes the witness. (Actually a banana skin caused the pedestrian's downfall). He sees what is easiest to see; that which fits in best with his pre-conceptions of one man shooting another.

In reality he saw a completely disjointed picture: perhaps an ear, a hand, a scarf, a shiny gun barrel. All objects that give him the idea of a man with a gun, in the same way that a cartoonist can with two lines and a blot, give us a very real idea of someone we know. But he would swear on any testament to the accuracy of his description of the man. Worse still, he would swear that he saw the pedestrian being shot dead. He has completed the best possible story in the circumstances. To him, it is gospel truth. He 'saw it with his own eyes'.

Truth Will Out!

This is called closure, and according to a man's pre-conceptions, he completes a story for or against the accused. This is done completely unconsciously.

For instance, a lorry crashes into a Rolls Royce at an intersection, neither driver is ostensibly to blame. Yet two witnesses see the accident, a road worker and a bank manager. The odds are overwhelming that the former will give all sorts of evidence in favour of the lorry driver, while the latter will testify the reverse. Neither would necessarily be perjuring himself

Is there any scientific way to compensate for all these natural causes of inaccurate testimony? "No," declares Dr. Philpott. "You must know your witness, which makes one realise what a man of the world a judge has to be."

But are all judges infallible? Or must an unjustly condemned man rely on the legal world's cynical adage: "Truth will out—even in an affidavit?"

Will India Get Back

Kohinoor: Owned By Queens Of England And Not By Kings!

By Helen Cathcart

THE Koh-i-noor — mountain of light—is in the news again, for unofficial reports state that self-governing India has asked Britain to return the stone as a symbol of independence. Weighing only 106 carats, after reduction from 186, it is not one of the largest diamonds in the world, and cannot compare with the amazing 3,025-carat uncut Cullinan or the 726-carat Jonker. ...

But it is certainly one of the oldest, and for all you know you may be the fortunate possessor of a fragment of the Koh-i-noor, the glorious stone that forms such an important asset of the British crown jewels. Cut into two parts a century ago, shortly it was presented to Queen Victoria, the smaller part was resplit, and many of the resulting stones have become untraceable.

LOOT OF MALWA

Worn with 3,688 other diamonds as the central adornment of Queen Elizabeth's crown, legend traces it back to 57 B. C. and it was a documented history dating from A.D. 1300. In that year it passed into the fabulous treasury at Delhi as part of the loot of Malwa, capital of the old Pathan empire. It was still there two centuries later when Tamerlane's grandson conquered Hindustan and founded the famed Mogul empire.

It is claimed that the Koh-i-noor has never been sold for money. In 1813 it was in the possession of the Rajah of Lahore, and he gave it to the Old East India Company, who presented it in turn to Queen Victoria, who promptly had it recut because she found it insufficiently radiant, and at the same time willed it not to her direct successor but to his consort.

In other words, it has been the property of the queens of England, and not the King

Weighing barely an ounce, the Koh-i-Noor, strictly speaking, is unspectacular. Its intrinsic worth, apart from historic and "association" value, is comparatively small. Yet one doubt whether it will ever be returned to India.

INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATION

In other words, it has been the property of awkward a precedent, for the royal regalia is an unparalleled collection and includes treasures from nearly every land and every age. The imperial crown for instance, usually displayed on the topmost tier of the jewels, contains no fewer than 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 11 emeralds, 17 sapphires and five rubies, and nearly all the stones have individual associations. A large sapphire was the favourite of Mary, Queen of Scots. Two pendant pearls were worn as earnings by the Queen Elizabeth of Spanish armada days One jewel, the ruby of pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, was given to the Black Prince and worn by Henry V at the battle of Agincourt.

Again, another diamond is the Star of Africa, the second largest stone in existence, cut from Africa's Cullinan. Then in St. Edward's crown, the official crown of England and the one used at the coronation, there is a five-pound weight of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls gathered from every part of the world. But there is a lively chance that the imperial crown of India—made nearly 40 years ago at a cost of dol. 350,000—may be sent to India for safe keeping. This would be a kingly gesture, for it contains 6,170 diamonds, arranged in the Indian lotus emblem.

NO DECREASE IN VALUE

And this by no means ends the amazing collection of Britain's crown jewels, so often talked about, so seldom studied. One crown nominally belongs to the Duke of Windsor but the Prince of Wales, crown has not been worn since his investiture many years ago, and it may wait many years for a new Prince of Wales. Another of the crowns, the Diadem of Queen Mary of Modena was last worn at the coronation of James II in 1685 and has never been used since. Though it cost dol. 550,000 to make, owing to the scarcity of large diamonds at the time and the difficulty of obtaining perfectly matched pearls, it is one of the few pieces that have decreased in value.

NOT A FERRY SERVICE!

A novel way of crossing is adopted by the Engineers of Ram Ganga Dam Project (U.P.) who cross the river on blown up skins of animals known as SARNAI.

The Importance Of Typing—In Chinese

By Clive Howard

There are 90,000 characters in the Chinese language and copyists take a full working day to record 2,000 words! Not very long ago did the brush replace the bamboo shoot as the principal writing instrument. And now thanks to Lin Yutang, the famous author, what was once thought to be impossible has become an outstanding reality. A typewriter in Chinese replacing the age-long brush has come into being as a boon to almost half of the earth's inhabitants.

SOME weeks ago in New York city, Lin Yutang, the famous Chinese author and philosopher persuaded a friend, a delegate from China to the United Nations, to visit his apartment on the promise of showing him "something that will advance the culture of the Orient by 10 years." Perhaps, Yutang hazarded somewhat mysteriously, "what I am going to show you may even move us forward a quarter of a century."

When the man arrived Yutang sat him before a typewriter which, except that it had more keys and a glass screen installed above the keyboard ,looked like any standard machine. The man tentatively pecked at a key, and saw a Chinese character on the glass screen. He struck another key, ard a second character appeared.

Studying the machine for a few moments the Chinese located several more keys and struck them. Now, here were eight Chinese words of the same category on the glass screen.. pressed a numbered key, and saw a Chinese word appear on the page before him.

SHEER JOY

The man's face broke into a smile that, for sheer triumphant joy, can be compared only to the smiles which appeared on the faces of the Chinese, when word came that the first U. S. bomber had appeared over Japan. It was the smile of a man who knows he is soon to be liberated this time from a predicament in some respects more crippling to a nation's progress than war.

Thus ended one of the strangest sagas in the whole history of invention—the search to develop a practical machine that could type the Chinese language. For Yutang, better known as the auhor of several best sellers than as an inventor, it ended 30 years of dedication to a hopeless project which took him, as he said "down 1,000 blind alleys and, often as not, into a morass from which I could extricate myself only by starting all over again."

The Mingkwai, or "clear and quick" typewriter of Lin Yutang, has been called the greatest development in the Chinese language since sometime during the Chou dynasty—between 1000 and 250 B.C.—when it is thought the brush replaced the bamboo shoot as the principal writing instrument.

Still, from the smallest business houses to the office of Chiang Kai-shek, most documents and letters are done by hand. Chinese copyist take a full working day to record 2,000 words. Carbon copies are, of course, impossible.

LANGUAGE NEVER INDEXED

The Chinese imperial dictionary lists 43,000 symbols, or words, each comprising several of the 90,000 characters in the language. The dictionary has never been indexed. The Chinese ministry of education has repeatedly attempted to index the language. So have the great publishing houses, universities, scholars and even business concerns. None succeeded.

Simplifying the problem only a little is a vocabulary of 9,000 words which has been established as standard for use in official and business correspondence.

In China, sending a telegram is a career in itself. The 9,000 words are listed in code books with a number assigned to each. A customer with sufficient patience and endurance might locate the word "send" opposite number 672, "me" opposite 2, and "money" up around 8,999. It turns out to be easier just to catch a train, and deliver the message in person.

This was the situation 30 years ago when Lin Yutang, a slender, bespectacled scholar whose idea of the happy life was then, as it is now, "a good library, good cigars and a woman who understands and leaves me free to do my work," began compiling an index of Chinese words mostly as a hobby. Yutang studied the symbols one by one, tried to group them according to meaning, and to devise a system comparable to our alphabetical order.

The hobby became an obsession. It tantalized and at times infuriated Yutang. Often, he tore up everything he had accomplished. He would say then that it just couldn't be done. Most linguistic scientists would have agreed with him; some are on record as having stated it would be easier to teach all the Chinese how to speak and write English than to bring any kind of order to their confused language.

Eventually, Yutang succeeded and more than half the battle of devising the first really workable Chinese typewriter was already won.

"Although I am interested in pretty peasant girls atoms, geology, electric razors and every kind of scientific gadget, I am not an inventor," Yutang has said. The typewriter's conception is his; its mechanical details were worked out by experienced engineers. Four times they struck snags, and decided it couldn't be done. Finally, they did it.

To all but the Chinese, Yutang's typewriter would seem to represent an involved way of getting things down on paper. The top and bottom of Chinese characters are represented in 36 top and 28 bottom keys. Eight printing keys are aligned above the space bar. Matching the right top and bottom keys, the typist brings into position on the glass screen, which Yutang calls a "magic eye," a unit of eight words. He merely selects the word he wants, presses the correspondingly numbered printing key. Electrically driven, the machine prints this word and moves the paper to the next space.

NOT LONG IN LEARNING

Actually the machine is almost as simple as any other typewriter. Before Yutang revealed his discovery he invited a number of Chinese to try it out—students, clerks, bankers and a number of copyists. Some have mastered it in less than two minutes, and several have attained speeds of more than 50 Chinese words a minute. It can do in an hour the work of a Chinese copyist in a day.

Even more remarkable, Yutang's machine writes in four languages; Chinese, Japanese, English and Russian. Its frame is the same size as any standard machine, and it holds only 30 keys more than the average. Yutang's choice of languages was no accident; he selected those spoken by the greatest number of people. Now, his polyglot machine will address a total of 900,000,000 people in their own language, almost half of the earth's inhabitants.

His Chinese keyboard, however, remains Yutang's most important contribution to world culture. Four hundred million people, one-fifth the world's population, are Chinese. Although out-numbering English-speaking races two to one, and boasting the oldest civilization in the world, their cumbersome language has forced the Chinese to lag far behing the rest of the world culturally. Their books and newspapers are set by compositors who walk over a floor of typestacks to select types for printing.

All that may be changed. Yutang reports that orders for his machine are already coming in from China, the only discouraging note being that two years will elapse before full-scale production is under way. The keyboard, Yutang states, can be readily adopted to a teletype or typesetting machine.

More than likely, it will eventually be developed into the first Chinese linotype machine.

"If the Mingkwai typewriter can be converted into a linotype," said the "Chinese Nationalist Daily" of New York in an editorial, "Mr. Lin's position may be ranked with Gutenberg."

(Copyright)

Author And Inventor

Dr. Lin Yutang who has put his literary achievements into shade by inventing a typewriter in Chinese. Now his polyglot machine will address a total of 900,000,000 people in their own language, almost half of earth's inhabitants.

Prime Minister Compliments I.N.T. Players

Jawaharlal Nehru was present at a show of 'Nati-Ki-Puja"—the dance-drama of Tagore—presented by the Indian National Theatre in Delhi. He is seen here complimenting Nandita Kripalani (the poets grand-daubhter), who was in the main role, and other players.

BOILING TEMPERATURE 70 MILES ABOVE EARTH

U. S. Rocket Research Findings

A region of boiling temperatures starting in the thin air 70 miles above the earth and continuing upward for an unknown distance was described today before the American Association for the advancement of science meeting here by Dr. Ralph J. Havens of the Naval Research Laboratory at Washington.

This is the latest finding from analysis of the records of rocket flights above the stratosphere at White Sands, N.M.

It had previously been established that temperature declined with altitude up to about 12 miles, where it reached an average of about 75 degrees below; that it then rapidly increased to a maximum of 110 above at 30 miles, decreased again to about 75 below at 50 miles, and then started to go up once more.

The rocket records now have established that this increase is progressing rapidly by the 70-mile level—where it already has reached 100 degrees above and there is no indication of any further drop. There is a possibility that temperature may continue to go up as far as the limit of the earth's atmosphere.

The rocket flights also have established that, at great altitudes, there is an enormous increase in the number of charged electric particles responsible for the deflection of radio waves back to earth and in some way associated with emanations from the sun. From the 28 to 50-mile levels, it was found, there are only about 150,000 of these per cubic inch; but in the next 19 miles their density increases to about 3,000,000 per cubic inch.

The planners: the Principal (centre) Mr. W. W. Sheppard, and Deputy Principals, Miss E. J. Reeves and Mr. H. W. Llewllyn Smith, discuss their schedules of work. Mr. Sheppard, a former Grammar School headmaster, was an R.A.F., education officer in the West Indies during the war.

Operation

To meet the needs for raising the school leaving age to 15, reducing the size of classes, making good the wastage in teachers due to retirement and providing teachers for the other reforms as they are introduced, the Ministry of Education has an elaborate programme of recruitment and training.

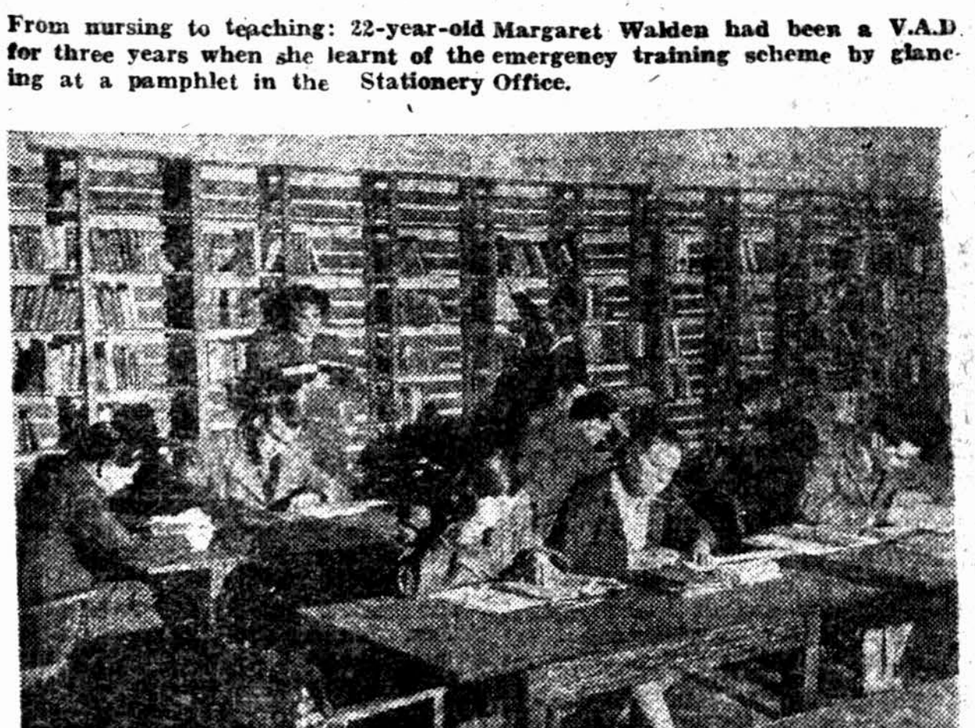
It is estimated that 13,000 teachers are needed for raising the school leaving age and 8,000 for reducing the size of classes—in addition to normal recruitment.

Emergency Colleges

Facilities for normal training have been expanded, and in addition emergency training colleges open to selected volunteer entrants from the Forces and other branches of national service have been established. In the emergency colleges, some of the women are training for Nursery and Infants Schools but most of the men and women will be appointed to other types of primary schools or to the new modern secondary schools. After completing the intensive one year course they will be regarded as "qualified" teachers, able to earn the same salary as teachers trained in Universities or permanent colleges. They will, however, be expected to take a further two years' part-time course of study

From nursing to teaching: 22-year-old Margaret Walden had been a V.A.D. for three years when she learnt of the emergency training scheme by glancing at a pamphlet in the Stationery Office.

Needlework students work on costumes they have designed for an original ballet being staged by men and women students of physical training.



The Library, which makes private study on a wide variety of subjects possible, is being built up with the aid of the Ministry of Education and local public libraries. It contains about 4,000 books, but many books which are urgently required are out of print.

The A.T.S. girl: Miss M. Platel (right) was a typist for a few months before she joined the A.T.S. She is 23 and her home is at Watford, Herts.

Teachers

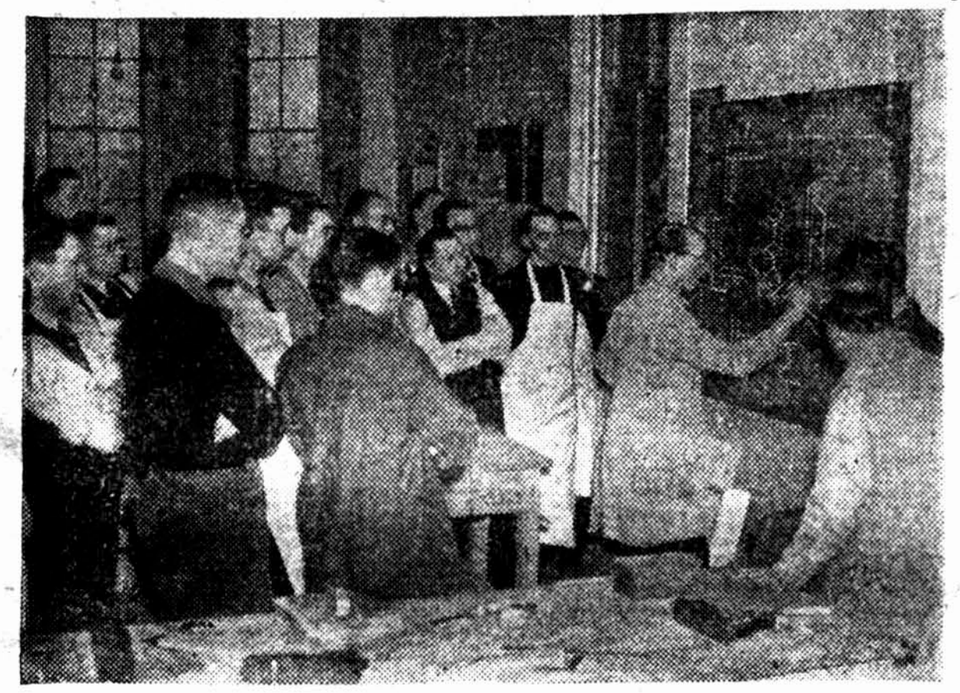
One of the training colleges already in operation is the London County Council Teachers Training College at Leavesden, Herts., where the accompanying photographs were taken. This college was opened on September 9th, 1946, for two sessions, but may remain in use for a longer period.

Ex-Servicemen

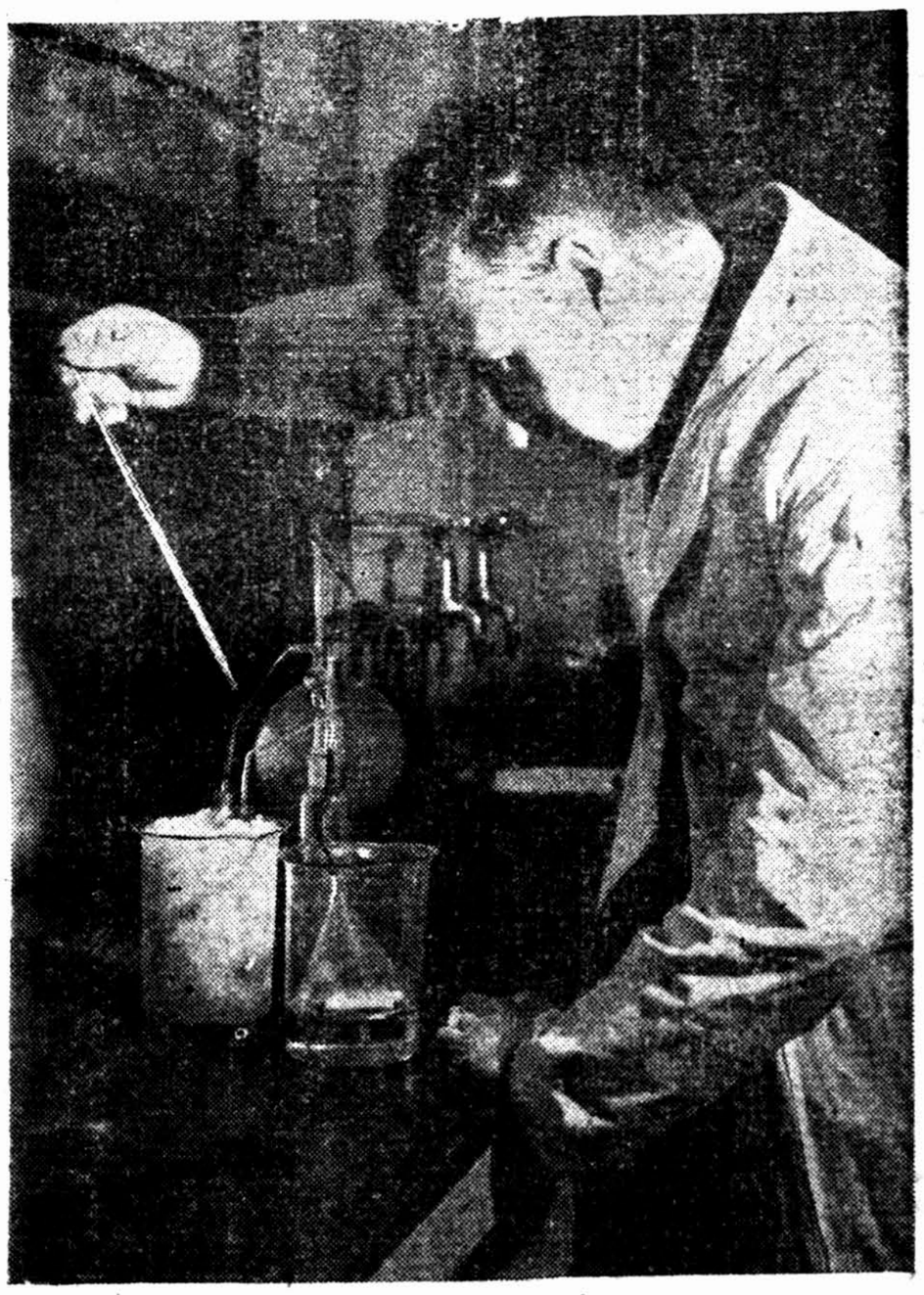
There are 475 resident students, ranging in age from 22 to 47 (there is actually no age limit), two-thirds of whom are men. They come mainly from the Forces, but they have been workers in essential industries or temporary civil servants, nurses, etc. of the staff of 40 (also two-thirds men), all but two of the men are ex-service themselves, and many have been Education Officers in the Forces.

Most popular course at Leavesden is History and Geography, with English, Mathematics, and Arts and Crafts close seconds. Although the course is frankly an emergency "Cram", the social atmosphere of the college is modelled on more leisurely University lines, with a College Union and many societies. One fact is obvious; the students know where they are going. Unlike many graduates who have drifted into teaching, these people really want to be teachers and they are enthusiastic about their chosen profession.

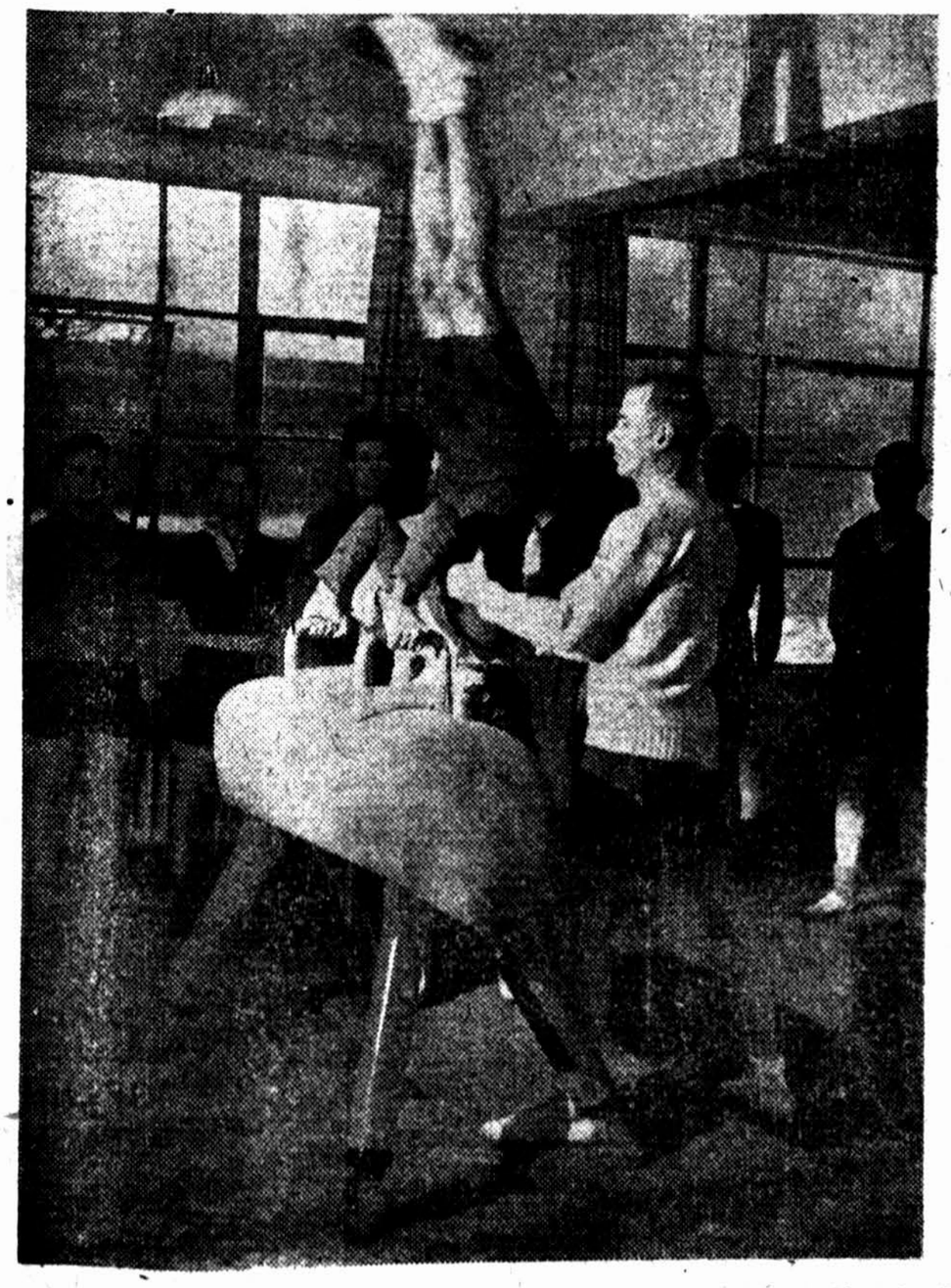
The basic principles are studied: Miss M. D. Sim, M.A., B.Ed., Senior Lecturer in Education, deals with some psychological aspects of education and gives advice on co-operative class-work. A discussion follows. These students are aged between 22 and 40.



Mr. L. H. Laic, Instructor in Craftwork, draws different methods of drawer construction on the board for the benefit of his woodwork students.



Cotton—nursing—teaching: 34-year-old D.C. Williamson, who comes from Nelson, Lancs., left elementary school to become a cotton operative; he carried on working at night school. In the R.A.F. he spent almost five years as a nursing orderly in Africa. He took advantage of Forces educational schemes and put his name down for this training course



Over the horse: Advanced physical training in the gymnasium. Almost all the students training as physical instructors are ex-Servicemen.

The Students Executive Committee, on which two members of the teaching staff sit, meets regularly to arrange College activities.

Stamp Out Communalism

By G. M. Nawathe

The author of this article is a young businessman of Bombay, who has started a one-man propaganda to stamp out communalism from our public life. His idea is to conduct publicity by means of posters, stamps, articles and speeches pointing out the evils of sectional and communal outlook. Posters like the one printed on this page have already appeared in Bombay. Mr. Nawathe will be grateful for co-operation from public-spirited individuals and institutions in his laudable undertaking.

The Motto is "WE Indians".

MY host in Paris was the son of a French General who had surrendered himself to the Nazis to save the front line civil population from annihilation in the beginning of the last war. The Nazis took the General in captivity and shot him dead.

When my host was telling me feelingly about it, his wife interrupted "well my husband too suffered. He was a captive all through the war And young Eugene here, my brother, slaved like a coolie in a Berlin mess'.

And she, I knew, herself a daughter of a millionaire had to pass days and months together underground without anything to eat save a potato here and a carrot there.

"But we French bore that", she would say. And the way I saw France coming up so quickly after all these hardships is amazing.

The secret behind it all was that WE—FRENCH.

*

It was the same everywhere: We Belge in Belgium; We Swiss in Switzerland; We Dutch in Holland and We Americans in the States.

It was never We Jews or We Catholics or We Methodists: It was always a WE AMERICANS.

My host in New York was a young man born in England. His parents were French. But it was always the same "We Americans" when he or his wife spoke.

And what an irony that while I was still in the stupor caused by the news of Mahatmaji's death, I had a cable in Bombay from New York next morning—within only 12 hours from the time of the tragedy—reading "our deepest sympathy your country's great loss and sorrow".

What a shame: our country's great loss and sorrow. And who caused that loss and sorrow? None but we ourselves: We who stand fully drenched in the venom of communalism.

We—what are we—a babel of—We Hindus and They Muslims: We Gujrathis and they Maharashtrians—We Brahmins and They Khatris We Panthiks and They Jains—we Madrasis and They Bengalis—always We and They—Never a single We—Never a whole We—We Indians.

I had a house built for myself in Calcutta. Everyone said it was the finest house in that locality. I went to see an old friend—a business friend. "Well, old boy, "he greeted 'I hear you have built a new house in Calcutta. So it means so many kathas of land lost to Bengal"

"Don't worry my friend, "I replied", I am not going to carry that house and land on my shoulder to Bombay. It will remain for ever in Bengal".

What a shame?

*

And in Bombay the other day a young girl got down from a tramcar with a child on her arms, got confused by the passing of a vehicle and was overrun. There was a hospital next door but she was refused admission because she did not belong to their community. She had to be taken to a faraway hospital and succumbed to her injuries.

What a humanity? What a Nation?

Shall we open our eyes to see to what state we have been reduced to?

This We and They—the communalism has caused the partition of our country, rivers of blood have flown, millions have lost their hearth and homes—the easiest man in the world to shoot at has been shot down.

We talk of our Freedom. Has the Freedom any meaning in the context of this communalism which is eating us away?

Can we live Free to enjoy the Freedom with that rancour of communalism in our heart?

Stamp it out if you want to live.

JAI HIND.

It Happened In Palestine

Strange Truce

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Haifa: Faced with their shortcomings at critical moments, Arabs and Jews, in the course of the merciless conflict raging in the Holy Land, do grant quarters to one another.

Four Arab Liberation Army officers, on a secret mission and their bodyguard last week came back alive to tell the story of how they concluded a truce with a band of the murderous Stern-gang men before one shot was fired

The officers were driving in two vehicles on a reconnoitring expedition across the southern slopes of "bushy" Mount Carmel. They had struck east from the main road off the famous Athlit Detention Camp, eight miles south of Haifa. They were ascending the narrow secondary macadam road, full of blind hairpin bends, towards the Arab hilly stronghold of Khirbet Damun.

It was mid-day when the officers observed the pickup of their bodyguard, 50 yards ahead, come to an abrupt stop and its five occupants jump off and take up firing positions along the road ditch. A group of 25 Jews were seen engaged on extricating two of their trucks that had apparently crashed into one another barely 100 yards away behind a bend higher up the ascent.

A tense few moments went by, with none of the Arab officers budging from his seat. The "busy" Jews, equally surprised, looked down, as much as undecided what to do as the officers. By that time each of the Arabs had drawn his weapon from its holster and trained it on a Jew in front.

Then three Jews, brandishing pistols and a tommygun, walked warily towards the car passed the pickup. One of them, who seemed to be their leader, pale and in a scared voice enquired whether any of them spoke English.

'Take your trucks aside and open the way" bawled out an officer.

To the Arab who had acquainted him with his knowledge of English, the Jew said: "I see that you are important people. You have surprised us as much as we have surprised you. Our arms are all in the truck over there. I realise you can do us a lot of harm. But. . . ."

He looked up towards both sides of the hilly gorge, where, less than 500 yards away, tucked neatly among the low bush, were the whitewashed cottages of two small Jewish settlements—Beit Oren and Yaarot Hacarmel. Gaining courage, the Jew added:

"We are of the Stern group. By the time a shot is fired, and we here are harmed, our alerted comrades up there will certainly wipe you out."

"What do you suggest we should do?" asked the English-speaking Arab officer. A few remarks were then exchanged in Arabic between him and his comrades. Their sum-total was that since they had been on a special mission, it would be contrary to their orders to be drawn into a clash with Jews, even if they found themselves able to do so successfully.

'You cannot drive onward. The road is blocked by the two damaged trucks. You had better return whence you came." the Sternist advised

The Arab officer called out an order to the bodyguard, who promptly returned to their vehicle. As the Arab transports backed and sped away, the officers observed from behind a cloud of thick dust the Jews walking towards their damaged trucks, their arms slung across their shoulders.

A young doctor and a young dentist shared the services of a typist and both fell in love with her

The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist and said "I am going away for ten days You will find a little present in your room"

She went in and found ten apples.

Airplanes Aid Agriculture!

Airplanes are beginning to rank with tractors and reapers as basic farm machines. Thousands of farmers in the United States now regularly hire planes to perform four of the six major operations in producing field crops. Planes dust or spray insect poisons on growing plants. They sow seeds. They spread fertilizer. And they control weeds.

More than 300 companies are engaged in the business of treating farmers' fields by planes, most of them in California and Texas where the flying weather is usually good and fields are large. To help pilots treat fields properly Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College offers a special course in crop dusting

Not only do farmers hire planes for farm work but they fly themselves. The National Flying Farmers Association has more than 1,500 members in some 30 states: the oldest member is 76 years of age. They have flown well over 20 million air miles with only one fatality

Besides using the light planes for regular field tasks, farmers round up their cattle, check soil conditions, and hunt predatory beasts. In Oklahoma, pioneer state in farmer flying, a plane carried a veterinarian into an area to avert a hoof and mouth disease scare in one hour. A Government county farm agent flew over the flooded lands in his county and within 40 minutes knew the extent of damage and what should be done.

Save Time And Labour

Airplanes save labour and time. In some agricultural operations, airplanes reduce expenses as much as 90 per cent. And they can save crops from total loss. Planes, for example, are used to prevent early killing frost from destroying fruit in the orchards. Planes are vitally important in protecting crops from diseases and insect pests as when they sprayed DDT on 413,000 acres of timber land to combat the tussock moth. In 1947, planes dusted or sprayed 531,449 acres in California alone. They used 51 different materials to treat 54 different kinds of pests and diseases on 55 different crops

Use of the chemical 2,4-D as a spray or dust enables the airplane to function as a weed-killer. It is estimated that this raised rice yields in California about 20 per cent. Practically all of California's 140,000 acres in rice were seeded by plane last year. The Government is experimenting with seeding cereals and range grasses from the air. Recently, a Government plane seeded a burnt-out forest in Maine with white pine, but it will not be known for five years whether this experiment in seeding trees will be successful.

With the further development and production of the helicopter, which can hover motionless above the ground and move in any direction, still more extensive use of aerial agriculture is expected in the United States.

KEEPING BLOOD PRESSURE DOWN

(Continued from Page 25)

to know it. Some people will not brood over minor variations of blood pressure because they wisely don't care, having placed their confidence in their medical adviser. Others will be disturbed over minor variations that the physician recognizes as inconsequential Since this increases anxiety and tension, they should not know the day to day levels of pressure.

FUTURE IS ENCOURAGING

It should be made clear at the beginning that blood pressure measurement is only one part of the general examination and that without being considered in the light of the latter has only limited and often misleading significance.

Finally, what is the outlook for the person with high blood pressure? Hypertension is still our greatest enemy and not much is being done about it. Ultimately, granting the continuance and expansion of research the picture is encouraging

At the moment, the outcome is a matter of individual assessment. It may be discouraging to know that there is no magic, no sure cure for the disease. But it should be and is encouraging to thousands of patients to know that an understanding of their problem and attention to its management can make their lives productive, pleasant and prolonged.

Our Delhi Letter:

From Our Special Correspondent

Capitalists And Democracy In Action

NEW DELHI.

The outgoing President of the All-India Industrial Employers' organisation, Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, in his swan song, during the week here advanced a novel Parliamentary theory.

He exhorted the Labour Minister, Sri Jagjiwan Ramji to take a strong stand in the Select Committee, while piloting a bill, and resist any amendment by explaining "the circumstances which have gone in shaping the Bill as introduced".

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai was referring to the Workmen's State Institute Bill, which he said was an agreed measure, and which had been amended by the Select Committee. Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai challenged the members of the Select Committee to speak for the employers. The Electricity Bill, as introduced in the Dominion Parliament, was also an agreed measure, it having been discussed at a number of conferences. And yet it was drastically amended at the behest of Industrialists themselves. It is wondered whether Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai would like Kaka Sahib Gadgil to move amendments in the Dominion Parliament, while piloting the bill, thereby restoring the original draft of the Electricity Bill.

No Outside Agreement

The constitutional position is well known Parliament being a sovereign body, does not recognise any outside agreements. It is actuated by one motive only, namely the welfare of the people and good of the country. The Indo-British Trade Agreement was thrown out by the Central Assembly, although it represented the largest measure of agreement between Britain and India. Parliament is not a registering agency. Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai was solicitous about the dignity of the Tripartite Labour Organisation, which he would safeguard by making the Parliament a mockery.

Like Mr. Master, Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai did not believe that the Parliament, elected on the principle of adult suffrage could adequately safeguard the employer's interests. He, therefore, demanded functional representation for his clan. This is notwithstanding the fact that the Parliament outcapitalised the capitalist during its budget session. The Congress Members threw in the dust bin the recommendations of their own Economic Programme Committee and evolved a policy which puts Sir Ardeshir Dalal's policy in the shade. Premier Nehru made an outstanding statement that the Industrial Policy of his Government was not a mere election manifesto but a real plan of action. It is said that Whigs, when in office, become Tories, while Tories remain Tories.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, after declaring what good boys they all were, accused workers of breaking the Industrial truce. In the same breath, he declared that delegates to the Industries conference, which signed the truce, represented nobody but themselves. If the second contention of Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai were correct then there was no truce and workers could not be accused of breaking it.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai was definitely opposed to the Factories Bill, now pending before the Dominion Parliament. His first objection was that it provided for standard specifications for factory premises and housing of workers. After declaring that the Industrialists in the past "have yielded to none in patriotism and sacrifice for the good of the country" Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai threw a mild hint that industrial development was bound to suffer if standard specifications and provisions of housing for workers, were strictly enforced.

Some Logic!

A fortnight earlier, Mr. Master had solemnly declared that "unless the taxation policy in regard to industries in the Country is radically revised, it will be difficult for us to promote that rapid industrialisation in the land, which we all have in view and which we are all anxious to promote."

Incidentally, the Industrial Truce Resolution, inter-alia lays down that 'as a first step towards improving the standard of living of the workers, immediate attention should be devoted to the problem of housing of industrial labour the cost of such housing should be shared in suitable proportion between the Government, employers and labour, the share of labour being given in the shape of reasonable rent". Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai would probably like to eat his cake and have it. He will like to observe the industrial truce and not bother about housing provision of the truce. He exhorted the Government to bring home to the workers the grave dangers entailing a strike, which should not be tolerated by any established authority. So truce must be enforced by force, if necessary, as far as the workers were concerned. As for the employers, they and the country both being identically the same, and it will hurt production if houses were built for the workers. "Shabash"

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, postulated that so long they were denied to the vast majority of the people of this country, the social security and other benefits which placed a burden on the industry, should not be given to industrial workers. On the same principle it could be argued that so long as they were denied to the vast majority of the people of this country, the managing agents commissions and other benefits at present enjoyed by the Industrialists, which also placed heavy burdens on the industry, should not be given to the industrialists Mr. Sakarlal's retort might then be, no dividends and no managing agents commission, no production collapse of share market and utter doom of Government securities. Some logic, is it not?

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai's second objection to the new Factory Bill was that it would hamper the development of cottage industries. Apropos, this sudden solicitude for cottage industries, let me quote Dr. P. J. Thomas Fact Finding Report on Handloom and Mills. The report says:—

"Handloom weavers throughout the country believe that their troubles are mainly due to mill competition Wherever we went, bitter complaints were made to us by hand-weavers regarding encroachment by mills. Most of the Provincial and State Governments have also stated that severe competition has been going on between handloom and mills and that encroachment has been made by the mills."

Production of ghee is another cottage industry in this country, for which the solicitude of vegetable ghee manufacturers is well-known.

Export Drive

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai wanted an export drive to earn more foreign exchanges, for which purpose he wanted first priority for the increased production of cash crops, such as raw jute, cotton, oilseeds and foodgrains.

Firstly, foodgrains are not a cash crop and secondly their cultivation seriously competes with the cultivation of cash crops, such as jute, cotton and oilseeds. According to agriculture Ministry, the Government of India gave a subsidy of Rs. four per acre for the diversion of cotton by foodgrains acreage. As a result of this subsidy, of Rs. eleven lakhs in a year, 4,78,500 acres of cotton acreage had been diverted to food crop, yielding an additional supply of 1,44,550 tons of food. Any restoration of cotton acreage to its pre-war level could be at the expense of 1,44,550 tons of foodgrains. The jute acreage was, similarly reduced by 50 per cent of its pre-war level. If Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai wants more cotton, and more jute he shall have to import more food, thereby spending additional foreign exchange.

The Industrialists and the trading community have offered wholehearted and unequivocal co-operation to the Nehru Government. The Government has introduced the policy of de-control at the instance and with the consent and approval of the commercial community. The "Eastern Economist", which could not be accused of communist or socialist tendencies, recently made the following observations:—

(1) Nowhere in the country, including the provinces and zones, classified as surplus and self-sufficient, is there even a rough approximation of market price to the previous controlled rates of foodgrains. Especially in the case of popular cereals, wheat and rice, the current prices range from fifty per cent to 300 per cent above the controlled prices.

(2) It would appear reasonable to state that de-control has certainly been followed by a sharp increase in the prices of foodgrains and mill cloth and a substantial increase in the prices of sugar

(3) The rise in sugar prices has not been due to profiteering by the industry but rather to a combined advances in sugar cane prices, wages in sugar industry and profit margins.

(4) There is a large element of profiteering in the current level of cloth prices. It will not be fair, however, to charge the industry with breach of faith.

(5) The prices of gur have fallen to levels, which are obviously uneconomic in the context of current production costs

(6) Just as in the case of gur there has been a short fall in the prices of handloom manufactures.

It is too much to expect that Mr. Birla's own paper will accuse the sugar and cloth industries for profiteering. Its analysis, however, shows that organised industries, such as textile and sugar can successfully bamboozle the Government and exploit the masses in the name of the country and its people. Gur and handlooms are unorganised industries and they must shift for themselves.

Democracy In Action

Let me cite a case from Delhi. A Congress worker, Ram Pratap had organised a handloom centre in Delhi, where seventy-five persons produced five thousand yards of cloth every month. Women, who did spinning earned fifty to sixty rupees a month, while men weavers earned Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. Following decontrol of cloth, the centre has to be closed down. Ram Pratap tells me that while the cost of production, including prices of foodgrains and yarn have gone up, the price of handloom has declined. Their request that mills should not be allowed to manufacture very coarse varieties of cloth was rejected by the Government. He also tells me that all handloom centres round about Delhi have closed down and men and women thrown out of work. Incidentally, the cases of gur and handloom will demonstrate the practical applicability of Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai's unbounded solicitude for cottage industries.

Big fish must eat small fish. It is the law of nature. So also with Big Industries versus cottage industries and common man. Protection is required and is given to sugar industry. No foreign sugar is permitted into India, although its landed cost is almost one-third of the indigenous product. No such solicitude is shown to the poor gur manufacture. As Mr. Master exhorted, India must emulate the shining example of Britain by cutting down her consumption, banning imports of even goods likely to be produced in India and by exporting everything available here. Premier Nehru has indicated that Congress election pledges were not a plan of action. The pledge to protect the common man will again be repeated at next general elections. Meanwhile the common man needs no protection. It is Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai's clan and its undertakings that need protection. This is democracy in action.

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Reflections On The A. .I C. C.

By C. K. Naarayanswami

The All-India Congress Committee is in session in Bombay. A review of the past and an appraisal of the present decisions it will take will be worthwhile. Let us look back awhile. The Indian National Congress was born sixty-three years ago. But we of this generation understand the Congress as it has grown during the last thirty years. This Congress. we have known. has been the expression of a movement. It has never been nor has it functioned, as a political party in the sense that term is understood in politics. This Congress represented all views and had the capacity to imbibe new ideas and to hold within its fold diverse opinions and groups. It represented the united front of the Indian people. Clash of ideas and ideologies were, of course, there and often came to the top. But it had the elasticity to mould its politics in accordance with the dynamics of changing conditions. Moreover the masterful personality of Mahatma Gandhi was a great unifying factor and rallying point. His high idealism and vision of a Social State opened up vistas of a great democratic society growing up in co-operative service. His concept of freedom and its content could enthral the reddest of the revolutionaries. His insistance on means and human values brought a high moral stature to the movement that was the Congress. The willing surrender of the Congress to his imperative will and personality blunted the edge of internal conflicts. So long as he lived there was yet hope. So the masses rubbed shoulders with the classes and a mighty movement of national resurgence resulted.

Within the orbit of this movement were socialists, radical or left nationalists and others. The Congress, as the organisational expression of this movement, meant all things to all men. It was a multi-class multi-purpose organisation. Though struggle for power went on inside it and corruption and nepotism vitiated its internal structure and weakened it in many ways, it nevertheless stood as the united front of the Indian people as a whole against alien domination and national reaction.

Such is the Congress that we of this generation have known and understood and come to admire and follow. Only such a Congress could rally an entire people and give battle to the mightiest Empire and force it to hand over power to it. Only such a Congress could ring in the day of 15th August 1947, the day on which the British Government renounced its stranglehold on this country and the leaders of the Congress took over the Government.

The Changeover

At the hour of the changeover, the leaders failed to rally the people to its side. The internal weakness and the mania for power inside the organisation led the leaders to ignore the people and the power it took over was vitiated by disastrous compromise. The forces of opposition within were not strong enough to alter the course.

The conditions in which the transfer of power came, weakened the basic strength of the State. Subhuman forces showed up their heads and caught the new infant State in the wicked grip of a crisis. No doubt, a changeover from one system to another is more often than not accompanied by upheavals and for a time disturbance upsets the balance. This is inherent in the processes of social or political transformations. But men of vision, leadership and initiative overcome these by rallying the forces of progress, freedom and democracy and defeat the disruptive and subversive elements. But in the crisis of sub-human violence that broke out and resulted in tragic displacement of millions of our people who were compelled to leave their hearths and homes in panic and fear, the Congress failed to rally the forces of patriotism and the Government showed more reliance in a bureaucratic machine steeped in anti-national traditions.

Indeed, the failure of the Congress to rally the patriotic masses to consolidate the infant State and its being pulled down to the deadweight of the Administration, the decay that set in in the organisation itself with the coming of power into the hands of its nominees, the dependence of our national leaders on the services whose allegiance to the free State has yet to be tested and proved—all these created conditions in which sub-human and predatory violence rose to menacing proportions. Even the life of the nation's treasure, Mahatma Gandhi, was lost in the ensuing chaos.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan sums up the situation thus: "The presence of Gandhiji in our midst was a powerful guarantee of civil liberties and people's freedoms. In his absence, the dangers of authoritarianism and totalitarianism have grown.... The old administrative machine which was tuned to British authoritarianism and taught to disregard the popular will and the popular good is still functioning much as before.. Criticism, even fruitful criticism, is resented and sought to be suppressed. There have been instances in which publishers have been hauled up before authority and ticked off for giving publicity to offending, though truthful, news and views. Means of propaganda that are in the hands of the State, such as the A.I.R., have been used for party ends by the party in power. Administrative authority is being exercised illegitimately to curb the activities of political workers who become thorns in the side of supporters of the Government. There are examples of Trade Union workers being put into prison on the recommendation of the I.N.T.U.C. bosses. Liberal use is being made of Section 144 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code to put down political rivals. The Public Safety Acts are being misused to the same ends. There have been cases of persons showing sympathy for the Socialist Party and contributing to its funds being threatened with dire consequences.... The result of all this is a frightful situation.'

Gandhiji Saw It All

And what role does the Congress play in such a situation? "The Congress is so identified with the Government that it has lost the power to protect the rights of the people. As a matter of fact its main task to-day is to defend the Government and justify to the people its every act—right or wrong."

Mahatma Gandhi saw the danger involved in this degeneration. He saw in it the disintegration of the fabric of the new Indian State he wanted to build. With unerring foresight he wrote: "Though split in two, India having attained political independence through means devised by the Indian National Congress, the Congress in its present shape and form, i.e., as a propaganda vehicle and parliamentary machine, has outlived its use. India has still to attain social, moral and economic independence in terms of its seven hundred thousand villages as distinguished from its cities and towns. The struggle for the ascendency of civil over military power is bound to take place in India's progress towards its democratic goal." He, therefore, declared that the Congress "must be kept out of the unhealthy competition with political parties and communal bodies." For these and other similar reasons he called on the A.I.C.C " to disband the Congress organisation.

Having done this, Gandhiji wanted the Congress to transform itself and "flower into a Lok Sevak Singh" and laid down the outlines of its essential tasks. According to him workers of this Lok Sevak Sangh 'shall organise the villages so as to make them self-contained and self-supporting through their agriculture and handicrafts; shall educate the village folk in sanitation and hygiene and take all measures for the prevention of ill health and disease among them; shall organise the education of the village folk from birth to death along the lines of 'Nayee Talim'; shall see that those whose names are missing on the statutory voters' roll are duly entered therein; shall encourage those who have not yet acquired the legal qualification, to acquire it for getting the right to franchise. For these purposes and others to be added from time to time the workers of the Lok Sevak Sangh "shall train and fit themselves for the due performance of duty". This was written on the eve of his martyrdom, i.e., on the 29th January 1948. It is his last will and testament to the Indian people.

A Fallacy Rejected

The outline Gandhiji has drawn is no doubt sketchy and is more illustrative than exhaustive. To those who have worked with him and imbibed his thought and philosophy, the shape of the Indian democracy he would build were he alive and free to work his way unfolds spontaneously. It is clear that he rejects the common fallacy that is gaining currency in Congress circles that with the installation of Congress Governments democracy has been established and all those who differ from this view are enemies of the State. Indeed he clearly sees the inevitability of the struggle for ascendency of civil over military power. In other words, he accepts the fact that the State to-day is based on its military and police force and draws strength from them. It is clear, too, that Gandhiji rejects another common fallacy that the Government is the source and instrument of all progress and social change. He propounds the more agreeable precept that people by conscious training, organisation and endeavour should build constructive strength and throw up democratic forms to which the State conforms and, it does not, founders and perishes.

To quote Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan again: "The Congress to-day has captured the State, but every thinking Congressman will agree that the Congress would completely undermine itself if it depended on the State for every effort at social change and development. If the State is looked upon as the sole agent of social reconstruction, we get nothing but a regimented society in which the State is all-powerful and popular initiative is extinct and the individual is made a cog in a vast unhuman machine. Democracy requires that the people should depend as little as possible on the State It is necessary for the growth of full democracy that popular effort has the freest possible chance, and that the people, through varied kinds of economic and cultural organisations and institutions, are enabled and encouraged to improve their condition and manage their affairs." What Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has done is to give language and expression to the sketchy outline drawn by Gandhiji.

The Lok Sevak Sangh of Gandhiji's conception, therefore, is not a one-party organisation It is the expression and instrument of an all-inclusive movement identified and integrated with the people, their desires, urges, aspirations and needs. It is the brotherhood of the servants of the people unlured and unattracted by pelf and power, engaged in creating the conditions for the emergence of the Social State— a State which will be merely an instrument in the hands of a popular movement working for a new and higher and civilised way of life rather than the source and fountainhead of all authority and will.

Towards Conservatism

It is in this context and with this perspective that we should view this session of the A.I.C.C. The most important decision it will take is about the final set-up of the Congress. At its last meeting the Committee accepted certain fundamental principles. The most vital of these is that "no member of an elective Congress Committee including the Primary Congress Panchayats, will be a member of any other political party which has a separate membership, constitution and programme." It is a break with the traditions of the Congress and undermines the very nature of the organisation as it is known and has grown up through the common struggles and sacrifices of the people of India as a whole. Explaining the significance of the change now proposed, Mr. R. R. Diwakar who was associated actively in the drafting of the new Congress Constitution says: "The provision was necessitated by the fact that after independence, the Congress could no longer function as a common front for different parties. The Congress has now become a party in the sense that political parties existed in any other country and cohesion was needed to implement a parliamentary programme." The Congress, that is to say, now assumes the role of the Government party, a vehicle of its propaganda and its parliamentary machine —a concept which rejects in toto what Gandhiji had so categorically formulated. The objective of a Congress so transformed is defined as "the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth in India based on equality of opportunity and of social, political and economic rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship." As even a tyro in politics understands, the attainment of the objective of a party is determined by the basis and function of that party. Having accepted the thesis that the Congress has now become a cohesive political party for the purposes of implementing a parliamentary programme, it "ipso facto" accepts the State which it has captured as the source and fountain-head of all social change and development.

From the reflex of popular urges and aspirations, it becomes the instrument of the Government and the bulwark of its policies. For the fulfilment of its objectives it looks to and depends on Government action as distinct from popular initiative. It rejects the growth of organic democracy and accepts the Conservative path of stability. Such a view is not acceptable to those who look for higher forms of social development and relations.

Already there is a drift inside the Congress and a shifting of popular loyalties and balances in the country. The Socialists who for fourteen years and over worked as part of the Congress, have left the organisation. Those who have accepted the Gandhian way in all its serene idealism met at Wardha recently and have decided to bind themselves into a new brotherhood and work through a new organisation called the 'Sarvodaya Samaj'.

The Congress is thus today devoid of ideological opposition and idealistic influences. It has become the party of the parliamentarians. How such a Congress can wear the mantle of the conscience and Tribune of the people, time alone can judge.

Mahatma's Autobiography

To Be Published By Washington P. A. P.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography, "Story of my Experiments with Truth" is to be published by the public Affairs Press of Washington, under, arrangements with the Navjivan Trust in New Delhi.

Mr. Fred Demello, Director of Indian Information Services in the United States, has conducted the negotiations.

The jacket of the book will carry a spinning wheel, and the frontispiece will be a photograph of Gandhiji's worldly possessions, consisting of two food bowls, a pair of sandals, one small book and a pair of spectacles.

The Public Affairs Press also plans to publish other Gandhi literature as soon as details can be worked out.

FOUR-POWER MEETING IN BERLIN

BERLIN, April 23 (Reuter)—The Allied Four-Power Kommandatura met in Berlin today for a five-hour session, one of the shortest to date, which was described as "quite friendly."

Russia's Air Force Chief in Germany, General Alexandrov, today produced photographs in support of the Soviet accusation that Britain had "faked" the wreck of the Soviet Yak fighter after its collision with a British viking over Berlin.

The Soviet occupation railway chief, Major Petroff, explained today the Russian motive for banning the passenger train service out of Berlin, Dena, the German News Agency, reported. He said (according to the agency) the aim was "first and foremost to curtail foreign extravagancies."

The service could be restored if the western Allies could make new arrangements with Russians, he added.

Churchill's Peace-Time Exhibition

3 Paintings To Be Hung "On The Line"

LONDON, April 24 (Reuter): Britain's Royal Academy has accepted three oil paintings by wartime Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, for exhibition this year.

They are to be hung "on the line"—in coveted eye-level positions, three is the maximum number allowed "on the line" for a non-member of the academy.

Last year two of Mr. Churchill's pictures, submitted under the pseudonym 'O Winter' were hung, but not on the line.

Rebels No More But Rulers Now

Rajen Babu Pleads For New Outlook

NEHRU PRICKS U. N. O. BUBBLE: KASHMIR MUDDLE EXPOSED

India Will Steer Clear Of Power Blocs, He Asserts

WARNING TO NIZAM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, told the All-India Congress Committee today that continued toleration by the Nizam of Hyderabad of the "irresponsible" activities of the Razakars might come to mean that Hyderabad was a hostile State in the eyes of the Government of India.

In a raptly listened to resume of the international situation, necessitated by a 67-member plea that a secret session of the A.I.C.C. be called to discuss Kashmir and Hyderabad, Pandit Nehru said that his Government stood by its declared intentions with respect to the two problems, but held that a policy dictated by mere enthusiasm or impatience would be suicidal.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, pleaded for a "change in the national outlook" in view of the advent of freedom, and asked the people not to burden the Government with destructive criticisms.

He read a letter from Sardar Patel who could not attend the A.I.C.C. sessions due to illness. Saying that he knew what "mental anguish and physical agony afflicted your hearts in regard to the Hyderabad situation", the Sardar stated that "nothing short of a satisfactory solution will be acceptable to us."

Sixty thousand persons watched the five-hour-long proceedings in the vast amphitheatre on the Lloyds Recreation Ground, named "Gandhi Nagar" for the occasion. Arrangements for the session were superlative, though the old surging, impatient spirit of the bygone meetings was lacking. The sprawling "pandal", packed to capacity, only twice rocked with cheers.

GUARD OF HONOUR FOR NEHRU

As he arrived at "Gandhi Nagar" Pandit Nehru was presented with a guard of honour by the Congress Seva and Sevika Dals, whose picturesque band troupes played a militant marching song which filled the vast "pandal" and for a brief minute recalled the fighting days of the past. Maulana Azad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad followed Pandit Nehru.

As leader after leader ascended the tricolour-splashed dais and saluted the crowd, deafening hand-clapping and cries of "Jai" crescendoed to a climax. But suddenly they died down. There was a pause and a hush. One felt as if the people waited for some one they had missed for long. The fallen Bapu's towering spirit enshrouded the whole atmosphere.

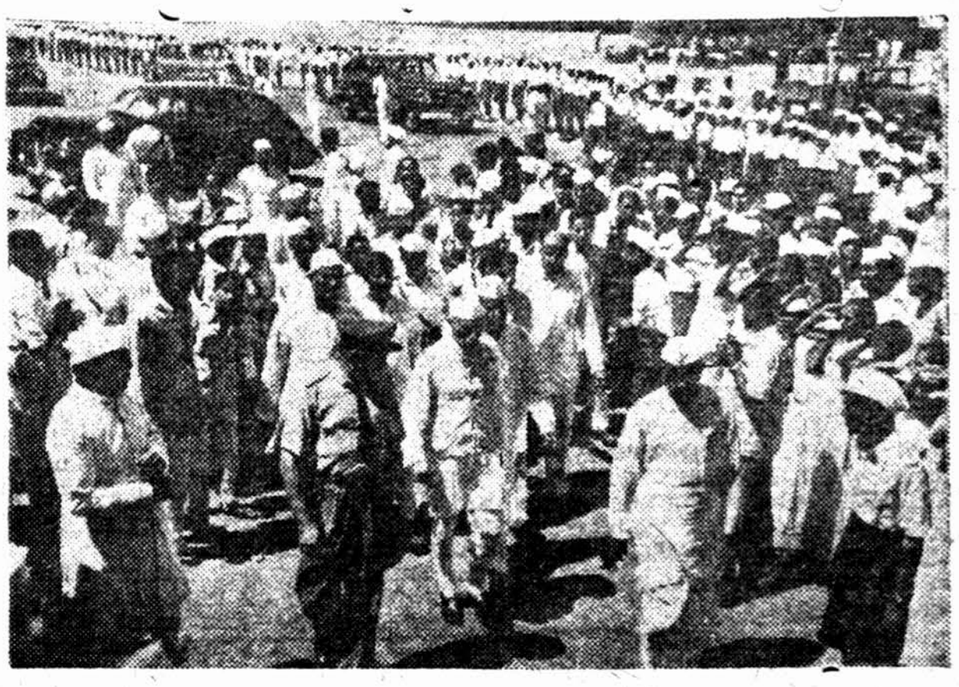
ON THE DAIS

On the platform were Prime Ministers, Consuls and distinguished visitors. Colourfully clad wives of diplomats sat behind a row of austere white caps, while the cigarette-smoking Maulana, in his impressive sherwani, severely distinguished himself from the bare-chested Shankar Rao Deo, the General Secretary of the Congress, who scrupulously signalled to his colleagues to leave their shoes at the foot of the dais, lest the snow-white "diwan" be spoiled. But an immaculately dressed Consul from the Middle East struggled with his tight-fitting shoes, failed awkwardly, and made signs to Mr. Deo that he preferred a plebian chair amidst the agenda-conscious A.I.C.C. members.

Mr. S. K. Patil, to whose organisational capacity the teeming "pandal" was a tribute, had taken steps to achieve the accoustic perfection of the amphitheatre. But right behind him, when Pandit Nehru was speaking, a 11-months old infant let out two piercing cries. Some one said it

(Continued on Page 14.)

NO POLICE GUARD FOR THE PRIME MINISTER



ACCOMPANIED BY S. K. PATIL AND OTHER LEADERS, PANDIT NEHRU ARRIVES AT GANDHI NAGAR.

Conditional Holiday On May Day

Government Extend Their Good Wishes To Labour

NEW DELHI, April 24. (A.P.I.): The first day of May has long been observed by working classes, particularly in Western countries, as Labour Day says a press note. Though the observance of the day has not been so widespread or regular in India, it has received increasing recognition and importance in recent years. Government sympathize whole-heartedly with the desire on the part of Labour to pause once a year to take stock of its position and to rejoice in the great part it plays in the service and welfare of the nation. While they wish to render every assistance they can in the celebration of the Day, they hope that their anxiety to maintain production at the maximum possible level will be shared by Labour. Government are, therefore, issuing instructions to all their officers in charge of industrial undertakings that they should, on timely request from a substantial number of workers in their establishments, declare a holiday on the First of May on condition, however, that, in lieu thereof, Labour agrees to work on some other paid holiday. They hope that private and other public industrial undertakings will follow a similar policy and be one with Government in the expression of their concern for the welfare of Labour. In the present state of the country, when so much depends on increased production, Government are confident that Labour itself would be a party to any measure calculated to produce a contrary effect.

In commending the course of action mentioned above to all concerned, Government extend their good wishes to Labour on the occasion of the next May Day and hope that the relations between Labour and management will be further strengthened by the spirit of mutual goodwill which, they are sure, will spontaneously prevail on that occasion.

British Bases Near Ceylon

Anglo-Maldivian Treaty Signed

MALES (MALDIVES), April 24 (Reuter): Ancient and picturesque customs were observed today when the Anglo-Maldivian treaty of goodwill was signed by Sir Walter Hankinson, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon, on behalf of the British Government, and His Highness Amin Abdul Majid, Sultan-designate, in the gaily decorated Durbar Hall here.

The treaty declared that the annual tribute which the Maldives paid the Governor of Ceylon till Ceylon attained independence would cease, and Britain would continue to protect the Maldives, in return for which Britain would be allowed bases when required.

BOGOTA, (Colombia), April 23(U.P.A.): Secretary of State George C. Marshall left the Inter-American Conference here at 1620 E.S.T. today and said that he would proceed immediately to Washington by plane.

Stop Press

ARABS KILL BRITISH SOLDIER

JERUSALEM, April 24 (Reuter): Two British policemen were shot and robbed of their rifles by armed Arabs in Mamillah Road, Jerusalem, today.

One of them died later in hospital. The other was only slightly hurt.

"CELEDONIA" FOR BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL, April 24 (Reuter): The Anchor Lines new passenger and cargo motor liner "Caledonia" left Liverpool today on her maiden voyage to Bombay.

The ship, of 11,200 tons cross, carried a full complement of 304 first class passengers.

RECOGNITION OF SIAMESE GOVERNMENT

BANGKOK, April 24 (Reuter): A high Siamese authority told Reuter today that the new Siamese Government is fully confident of securing the world powers' recognition "eventually if not immediately".

Only the French Government has so far recognised the new Siamese Cabinet.

20 Injured In Gandhi Nagar

Sequel To Crash Of Plank In Visitors' Gallery: Nine In Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About twenty persons were injured, nine seriously, when a wooden plank which served as a passage between two rows of seats in the ten-rupee section, at the Gandhi Nagar gave way while some people were trying to get down from the gallery.

The accident took place soon after the speech of Pandit Nehru and created some confusion at the place. Fifteen of the injured were removed to the G. T. Hospital in ambulance cars. Of them, nine who are believed to have received serious injuries, were detained for treatment.

The injured include some visitors who had come to Bombay from places as far as Allahabad and Calcutta to attend the session.

One of the injured 42-year-old Chandulal Kapurchand Dholakia, a businessman from Calcutta, who is detained in the Hospital, interviewed by a reporter of the "Chronicle", expressed the view that as a whole the ten-rupee stalls were not strongly constructed and unless immediate steps are not taken to improve the structure, there was the possibility of similar accidents.

ALL-INDIA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE TODAY

BOMBAY, April 24 (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States" People's Conference will be held here tomorrow (Sunday at 8 p.m.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will attend the meeting Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramayya, Mr Shankar Rao Deo, the Prime Ministers and Deputy Prime Ministers of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Saurashtra and other prominent state leaders will participate in the meeting.

Juhu Election Surprises

People's Civic Committee Bags Two More Seats

JUHU, Saturday.

Surprise victories for the Juhu People's Civic Committee herald the dawn of the polling day in the election of eight Councillors to the local Municipality tomorrow. To the seat already won without contest, two more have been added the contesting candidate, Mr. Pandya, having announced his withdrawal from the fight in the Tara-Kollwada constituency—'C' Ward.

There are three seats from this ward and all three have now gone to the People's Committee.

Mrs. Sadanand, a candidate from 'B'—Juhu Rural—has also announced her withdrawal from the contest. Seven candidates will be fighting for the three seats from this constituency. The People's Committee candidates here are: (1) Appat Balakrishnan Nair; (2) Gajanan Bijur and (3) Mrs. Blossy victor Creado.

KEEN CONTEST IS EXPECTED

For the two seats in 'A' Ward—Gaothan—four persons are in the field and the fight here too is expected to be very keen. The two candidates put up by the People's Committee are: (1) Peter F. Pareira and (2) Madhukar K. Raut.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW CORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 24.

Previous Closing	37.16
Today's Opening	36.98
Difference	—18
Today's Closing	37.33
Dicerence	+17

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 24.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila May	715	0
Silver Bullion Forward	170	13
Gold Forward	115	13
Sovereign	73	8

"REMOVE DUTCH NAVAL BLOCKADE"

Indonesian Appeal For U. S. Cooperation

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuter). An appeal for American co-operation in ending "The Dutch naval blockade of Indonesia" was made by Dr. Tjor Sik Ien, a member of the Indonesian Delegation to the Security Council, in a memorandum to the State Department here today

The memorandum said: "It is desired to have the co-operation and support of the United States Government in assisting 70,000,000 Indonesian people in receiving goods and services from the outside world.

INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN TO BE FREED

THE HAGUE, April 23 (Reuter).—Dutch authorities in Indonesia will soon release 1,599 Indonesian Republican prisoners of war still in their hands after their "police action" of last July, the United Nations Good Offices Committee in Indonesia announced tonight.

The Republican Government will release six Dutch prisoners—all that remain in Republican territory the Netherlands News Agency reported.

LIFTING BRITISH EMBARGO

HAGUE, April 23 (Reuter).—Baron Van Zoetzelaer Van Oosterhout, Dutch Foreign Minister, told the Lower House of Parliament here today that he had had discussions with Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, on the British embargo on supply of military surplus stores in the Far East for use in Indonesia.

He said he was most optimistic about the future.

Blue Print For Union Of Indonesia

Batavia Conference To Last Several Months

BATAVIA, April 24 (Reuter): Indonesian representatives will begin planning the structure of the United States of Indonesia next month, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, announced in Bandung, West Java, today.

The Indonesians will share in drawing up the blue print of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, he declared.

A Dutch official statement, issued at the same time as Dr. Van Mook's announcement, said, plans for Indonesia's political reconstruction would be drawn up at a conference of representatives of the future United States of Indonesia beginning about May 12.

The conference, expected to last several months, was described as the "precursor of an Indonesian constituent body."

Between 60 and 80 members would attend the talks, which would be independent of the Government and the Netherlands delegation, the statement said.

The Conference would, however, keep in contact with the Netherlands Delegation, which had covered the same ground in discussions with the Republicans (who are still outside the "United States of Indonesia" scheme).

U. S. Has More Powerful Weapons Than Atom Bomb

MIAMI, (Florida), April 23 (Reuter) The United States has three weapons more powerful than the Atomic bomb, according to Rear Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Deputy Chief of United States Naval Intelligence.

He listed them as "bacterioligical, biological and climatological".

He said "all of the weapons are immediately available in sufficient numbers.

"The Atomic bomb ranks fourth in destructiveness. The Atomic bomb has a local effect while the other three are widespread".

NO DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA SINCE 3 DAYS

CALCUTTA, April 24 (API) Twenty-four suspected cases of plague were removed to hospital from certain parts of the city yesterday.

There were 44 suspected plague patients at midnight in the Campbell Hospital, to which plague cases are admitted. There have been no deaths since Wednesday last.

Four and a half lakhs C. CS. of anti-plague vaccine are expected to arrive from Bombay today. This will be followed bu supplies of one hundred thousand C.C. every day.

ANOTHER PLEBISCITE ON JUNAGADH ISSUE?

India Quite Prepared For It Says Vellodi

LAKE SUCCESS, April 23 (Reuter). The Security Council to-day approved the nomination of Belgium and Colombia to the Five-Nation Plebiscite Commission to go to Kashmir under the auspices of the Council.

Under the terms reached by the Council, India names one country to the Commission, Pakistan another, and the fifth state is to be selected by the nominees of India and Pakistan.

India has already chosen Czechoslovakia. Pakistan's nominee remains to be selected.

General McNaughton added that the matter had been brought to fruition under the presidency of Dr Alfonso Lopez (Colombia).

In reply M. Joseph Nisot (Belgium) said: "I shall have to refer the matter to my Government, but I fear very much it would be difficult for us to accept"

M. Nisot explained that the Belgian Government was suffering from a lack of personnel and at the same time were having to deal with the re-organisation of Europe.

Senor Lopez told the Council that he felt honoured by the invitation which "I shall be very glad to transmit to my Government with the request that if they can find the necessary personnel to undertake this very heavy responsibility they should do so."

JUNAGADH ISSUE.

The Council President then said there were three more points to discuss in connection with the India Pakistan question—Junagadh, genocide and the non-fulfilment of some agreements between India and Pakistan.

Regarding the first item, which Senor Lopez said was the most important and pressing at the moment, he recalled that the Council had already heard statements from the two Governments concerned. "If they have anything to add to-day I shall be glad to give them the opportunity to do so.

"Otherwise, as we have a similiar position in Junagadh to the one we have in Kashmir and Jammu, the Council might consider the advisability of adopting very much the same method for the plebiscite that should take place along the lines we have agreed to do in Jammu and Kashmir".

VELLODI'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. M. K. Vellodi (India) said that both Indian and Pakistan had been requested to forward to their respective Governments the resolution on Kashmir adopted by the Council last Wednesday. "May I suggest before the Security Council decides what they should do in respect to Junagadh that we might await the reactions of the two Governments in respect of the resolution which has just been passed."

Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) said the two matters were quite distinct from each other, although there might be many features in common. "Both have been pending for a very long time. We are anxious that the matter of Junagadh should be taken up as quickly as possible During the time the Indian delegation was away in Delhi the Council filled in part of the time by hearing part of the case on Junagadh.

"The matter is now ripe for settlement I submit that discussion of Junagadh should proceed at the earliest moment".

Mr. Vellodi told Council that what Sir Zafrullah had said about the differences between the Kashmir and Junagadh issues were not apparent to him

'A plebiscite has already been held in Junagadh. If the Security Council desires that another plebiscite should be taken there, India has said she is quite prepared to agree to it. Before action is taken on Junagadh, we should await reactions from the Governments of India and Pakistan on the resolution passed by the Security Council in regard to the Kashmir plebiscite".

LOPEZ CONCURS WITH NOEL BAKER.

The Chairman, Senor Lopez, stating he would be prepared to accept Mr. Noel Baker's suggestion with a view to finding a solution of the Junagadh problem added "the remarks made by the Indian and Pakistan delegates are hopeful indication that the recommendations of the Council may prove acceptable to them"

Senor Lopez said he was entirely at the disposal of the two delegations to discuss the matter with them in "a preliminary way separately if they wish to do so."

Sir Zafrullah Khan said he would be at the disposal of the Chairman tomorrow morning.

This ended to-day's discussion of the Junagadh issue and the Council then went on to discuss the Palestine truce resolution

Orissa Ban On Activities Of Reactionary Rulers

Government Press Note On Subversive Movement For Revival Of Eastern States Union

CUTTACK, April 23 (A.P.I.): Serious allegations of complicity of a few rulers of the recently merged Orissa states in a subversive movement for the revival of the Eastern States Union are made in the course of a press note issued by the Government of Orissa, who under the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order Act have banned the activities connected with the movement in the States.

After referring to the agreement entered into by the rulers after conferences with the States' Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in last December, the Press note stated that there was full recognition of the fact that historically, culturally and enthnologically and linguistically, the two parts of natural Orissa are inseparable and the integral parts of the old Utkal and that their unnatural division should be undone at the earliest possible opportunity in order that a larger homogeneous province could be formed which could, after it was properly developed, take its rightful place among the self governing units of India. Since, however, virtual merger of the States in the province of Orissa' became an accomplished fact, various fissiparous trends had been at work.

While the desire of a great majority of the people for amalgamation of these parts of Utkal remained as strong as ever, "a self-seeking minority who are incapable of subordinating their selfish ends to larger consideration of national solidarity, have been at great pains to undo the epoch-making achievement of the States' Ministry."

REACTIONARY LEAD

The press note continued "the provincial government regret the note that the lead in this reactionary movement has been taken by some of the ex-ruling chiefs who perhaps fondly imagine they would be able to upset a settled fact and somehow or other stage a comeback to the former position of power and 'glory' if only they can succeed in perpetuating the dismemberment of natural Orissa in the future constitution which is now in the making. These rulers, whose recent conduct the provincial government have every reason to deplore, are apparently oblivious of the fact that whatever constitutional arrangements, the Constitutent Assembly may decide to make in regard to the Orissa States, there can, in no circumstances be any question of their being restored to their former position of autocratic chiefs, that their decision to hand over the states to the Dominion Government is irrevocable and that any attempt on their part at this stage to interfere with the administration of the states cannot but be held to be mischievous and fraught with grave and dangerous consequences.

CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Shyamaprasad Lays Foundation Stone At Guindy

MADRAS, April 24 (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India this morning laid the foundation stone of the Central Leather Research Institute at Guindy in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

NEHRU'S GOODWISHES

At the outset, Dr. Mookerjee read the following telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

"I send my good wishes on occasion of foundation-stone laying ceremony of leather research institute at Madras. Each such ceremony is symbolic of foundations we are laying for great development of scientific research and application of science for public good. Indeed these are foundations strong and true of India of future that we are building today, may science flourish in India and remove the many ills that our people suffer from."

Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee in his speech said that it was a fact that of late they lagged behind, allowing western countries to march ahead of them in the development science and technology.

He was therefore glad that the efforts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research were bearing fruit one after another; the Leather Research Institute being the sixth in the chain of National Laboratories the Council was setting up.

The leather industry, the industries minister continued, was one of the principal industries of India, as the value of exports of leather from India came to nearly 3 to 4 crores of rupees per annum. The Indian Union produced on an average 21 million hides per annum of which about 9 million hides were utilised for village tanning.

It was definitely in India's national interest, the Industries Minister said, to export finished leather rather than raw and semi-fished hides.

Proceeding he said, "another thing which strikes me particularly is the basis on which this great industry flourishes in India. This industry has continued essentially on a cottage industry basis despite the fact that the biggest tannery in the world is in India.

The Industries Minister concluded: "I have great faith in the scientific talent of our country. I am sure that in the trials and duties that await us in the new independent India, the scientists have a great and noble part to play.

INDIA WON'T RESORT TO WAR

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuter).—Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation which is discussing the Kashmir issue in the Security Council, left by air for London tonight en route for India.

He told Reuter he did not think there was anything in the results of the discussion that would affect Anglo-Indian relations, "but it must be said India had expected more support from the United Kingdom for what she regards as a very rightful cause."

Mr. Ayyangar said, 'There are certain aspects of the measure suggested by the Security Council to which it is most unlikely that India will agree."

These, he said, were mainly provisions relating to the strength and disposition of the Indian army when fighting ceased and the opportunity that would be afforded to Pakistan to enter the state before a plebiscite was taken.

It was also probably unlikely that India would agree to the composition of the Kashmir Interim Government.

Mr. Ayyangar concluded: "If the United Nations fails to find a solution India will try to find other means of settling the dispute, if possible without resorting to war with Pakistan. The feeling is intense in my country, the feeling to avoid war."

Fire Breaks Out In Jahurpura

GODHRA, April 23, (A. P. I.): A case of fire was reported from the Jahurpura area of Godhra town to-day. It was brought under control promptly. Some small houses are reported to have been gutted.

Out of six persons injured during the incidents on April 17 and admitted into hospital, two have died.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 2, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 14, 1367.
Parsi: Avan 25, 1317.
Sunrise 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 18-59 p.m.
Hightide: 00.38, 13-30. Lowtide: 06-50, 19-24

To-day's Engagements

NEW VICAR-GENERAL: A public demonstration of the Catholics of the Archdiocese will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on St. Andrew's High School Grounds new Vicar-General. His Grace the Archbishop will preside and the Bishop Auxiliary will also be present.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Social Evening of the League today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, Parel.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGH: Sri. S. Nijalingappa, R. B. Diwakar Prof. Basawanal and Sri. B. N. Datar will address on the Karnatak Unification Day which will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay will preside.

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECH. SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: First Annual General Meeting of Members of the Union will be held at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar today (Sunday) at 5 a.m.

SACRED MUSIC AT Y.M.C.A., 12 Wodehouse Road, today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHT LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIPS fixed for 25th April 1948, for want of sufficient number of entries

JAMIAT-UL-ULAMA HIND CONFERENCE

The Jamiat-ul-Ulama Hind has decided to give up politics and to work for the benefit of Indian Muslims in religious, educational and economic spheres. In order to bring the Indian Muslims and their different political and religious organisations under one flag and on one platform a committee named "Ittehad Va Tarakkee" has also been formed. The Bombay Jamiat-ul-Ulema has summoned an All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind Conference to be held on April 26, 27 and 28. Well-known Ulemas of India and Government Ministers will be present at this historical event. Janab Hazrat Moulana Mutti Syed Mohdi Hasan Saheb has been elected President of the Reception Committee. The Conference will be held at the Maidan Opp. the Bombay Central Station at 9-30 p.m.

BAND MUSIC: Band Music at Parsi Colony, Dadar, today (Sunday) from 6-30 p.m to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) by City Police.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music at Sir P. M. Garden, today (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. R. N. Paradkar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, April 25.
244 metres (1.231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Amritlal Navsariwala, 7-40 News in (M), 7-50 News in (G), 8-0 News in (E), 8-15 News in (H), 8-30 Bimal Mukerji 9-0 Vinayakrao Patyardhan (Ramkali), 11-0 Film Music, 11-30 Todiche Prakar (V), 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News, 12-15 Bimal Mukerjee Sitar Recital, 12-45 News in (M), 12-50 News in (G), 12-55 Vinayakrao Patwardhan Vocal Music, 1-25 News in (H), 1-30 News in (E), 1-40 Beethoven Programme, 4-20 Mangala Apte Vocal Music, 4-50 Bhajan, 5-0 Dilipkumar Dholakia, 5-15 Gammat Jammat a programme in (M) for Children 5-45 News in (K), 6-0 News in (E), 6-10 News in (H), 6-15 Mohan Chikramane, 6-45 Nanalal Krut Geeto, 7-0 Violin Par Kafi, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report. 7-15 Mohan Chikramane Sawan, 7-30 Dallo, 8-0 News in (M), 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Air Orchestra, 9-0 News in (E), 9-15 News in (H), 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Musical Interlude, 9-45 Feature in Marathi, 10-0 Vaughan Williams.

NATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5-45 p.m. Pushpa Chhopra, 6-0 to 6-15 As In Bombay 1, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 8-0 Dilipkumar Dholakia, 8-15 Pushpa Chhopra, 9-0 Tulsidas Sharma, 10-0 Mangala Apte, Bahar, 10-30 Tulsidas Sharma Basant Bahar.

KHER'S ASSURANCE TO VICTIMS OF GODHRA DISTURBANCES

"All Possible Help Will Be Given To Them As Their Rehabilitations"

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

"Since the disturbances took place in Godhra town last month, its peace has again been disturbed by certain incidents which occurred on the 18th instant. While making a statement in the Legislative Assembly on the situation in Godhra town on 29th of the last month, the Home Minister had expressed the hope that persons of either community who had left Godhra and taken shelter in adjoining districts or States would soon go back to their homes and resume their avocations.

GOVERNMENT WILL ACT

The hope was being fulfilled and conditions had become normal due to the determined efforts of the local authorities and leaders of the two communities. It has, therefore, shocked me to know that mischief has again been played by some reckless persons. Such acts call for severe condemnation, but mere condemnation is not enough; and, while every effort will be made to trace the culprits and to prosecute them, I wish to assure the public that the Government is determined to do all in its power to restore peace and amity among the people of Godhra town and afford the fullest protection to those who return to Godhra and resume their normal life without further interruption.

HELP FOR REHABILITATION

All possible help will also be given to them in their rehabilitation. Those who are still away from Godhra would therefore be well advised to return without delay and to assist the local authorities and leaders of the two communities to accelerate the work of relief and habilitation. I should like to add that in re-establishing the economic and social life of the town they can count on the full support of the Government."

BANK HOLIDAYS

Misunderstanding Clarified

The Government of Bombay has declared July 1, 1948 and December 31, 1948 as public holidays in the cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Deolali, Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Nadiad, Godhra and Dhulia to enable Banks to make up their half yearly and annual accounts.

The declaration of these two additional holidays appears to have caused some misunderstanding with reference to the recent press note regarding the curtailment of holidays. The Government therefore desires to make it clear that these two holidays are meant only for Banks to adjust their half-yearly and annual accounts and that Government offices will remain open on these two days

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 24, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, (24th inst.):—

The low over north Rajputana has moved into the East United Provinces. It is likely to pass away east-north-eastwards. The fresh wuestern disturbance is moving north-eastwards across the north Punjab Another disturbance is approaching Afghanistan.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Mysore. A few thundershowers are also reported from Assam, the Eastern Pakistan, Sub-Himalayan Bengal, Orissa, the East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Malabar, the West United Provinces and the North-East Central Provinces

FORECAST UNTIL THE 25TH EVENING: Thundershowers may occur locally in West Bengal and the adjoining parts of Orissa. A few thundershowers are also likely in Assam, the Eastern Pakistan, Bihar, south-east Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. A few thunderstorms are possible in the North-West Frontier Province, North-West Punjab, and lower Kashmir and the East central Provinces No large change in temperature is expected,

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 24, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and the minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st April 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours, (I.S.T.) on 24th April 1948

Ahmedabad 105 89 0 0 0,, Allahabad 107 77 0 0 minus 0.2, Baroda 103 78 0 0 —, Bhuj 105 77 0 0 minus PmQ., BOMBAY 91 78, 0 0 0 Calcutta 95 0 0.1 minus 1.2 Cawnpore 107 76 0 0.1 minus 0.1. Colombo 88 77 04. 9.2, plus 1.6, Delhi 103 78 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 103 78 T 0.7 minus 0.3 Jacobabad nil, Jubbulpore 107 74 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Karachi 95 73 0 — —, Lucknow 106 74 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 97 82 0 0 minus 0.5. Mysore 94 69 0.4 0.7 minus 0-9, Nagpur 109, 79 0 0 minus 0.5, Patna 105 77 0 0 minus 0.2, Peshawar 94 70 0 2.1 plus 0.7, Poona 104 73 0 0 minus 0.5, Rajkot 108 07 0 0 0, Shillong 73 58 0 8.0 plus 4.1. Simla 74 61 0 1.7 plus 0.2, Srinagar 75 74 49 0, — — Surat 103 78 0 0 0.

SHAH NAWAZ FOR PAKISTAN ARMY?

NEW DELHI, April 24. (I.P.A.): According to reports current here, Major-General Shah Nawaz, formerly of the Indian National Army has gone over to Pakistan and may be given an important assignment by the Pakistan Government.

It is gathered that Major-General Shah Nawaz is terribly disappointed with Government of India's policy towards the I.N.A. personnel.

Award On Standard Vacuum Oil Workers Dispute

The award of the Tribunal in the industrial dispute between the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it in its installations in Bombay referred for adjudication has been published:

The award states: (a) The existing wage structure should be thoroughly revised and the rates of wages for each occupation or trade should be so adjusted that no employee should earn as basic wage less than Rs. 40 per month.

2. Dearness Allowance—So long as the cost of living continues to be above the pre-war normal, the rise in the same should be fully compensated

3. Bonus—Every employee should be paid bonus equivalent to three months' wages including dearness allowance for the year 1946.

4. Provident Fund—(a) A scheme of Provident Fund with contribution at the rate of 18 pies per rupee should be introduced immediately and the employees should be entitled to the Company's contribution in equal amount after three years of their service.

"New Age Printing Press" Sealed Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Early this morning the police sealed up the "New Age Printing Press" and seized several thousand copies of "People's Age" the central organ of the Communist party of India and its allied weeklies. The confiscated issue of the "Peoples Age" and its allied weeklies contained an open letter to Congressmen gathered together in Bombay for the A.I.C.C. dealing with the "vistual ban" on the communist party in India and the arrests of its leaders.

Kantilal Shah's Protest

Mr. Kantilal J. Shah, Managing Director of the People's Publishing House, Limited, in the course of a statement says:

At 7 a.m., this (Saturday) morning the Bombay Police sealed our printing works. The New Age Printing Press. No written order was served but on 'Oral Order' of the Commissioner of Police this action was taken.

The New Age Printing Press is owned and run by the People's Publishing House, Ltd., a Limited Company in which Communists and non-Communists are shareholders

I request the public to protest strongly against this action of the Government which is in gross violation of even the most elementary rights of our citizens.

Two Businessmen Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An alleged sale of High Denomination Bank Notes, valued at Rs. 15,000/- for a sum of Rs. 6,000 in marked Government cash, was effected, at Shri Krishna Bhuvan Hindu Restaurant, on Princess Street, yesterday, when two city business men were taken into custody, by the Bombay C.I.D.

Placing the accused, Maganlal Zaverilal Shah and Aidan Premsukh Vyas, before Mr. M. Nasarullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, the police stated that they, having got wind of sale of high denomination Bank notes, deputed a bogus customer to arrange a transaction.

The bogus customer and a constable in plain clothes, met the two accused at Princess Street, in front of the hotel. Aidan Vyas, bogus customer and the constable, entered the hotel, where the transaction was to take place. Mangalal Shah waited outside. Signal given, police raided the hotel Rs. 6000 in marked money was recovered from Vyas and 15 G.C Notes of Rs. 1000 recovered from the bogus customer.

Vyas was ordered to be remanded into police custody and Shah released on bail in the sum of Rs. 5000.

LOOTING SUSPECT ARRESTED

Six persons who are stated to have been concerned in the looting that took place during the recent disturbances in Satara, were arrested in Bombay, yesterday, and a huge haul of 80,000 tolas of silver recovered from them

It appears that the Satara Police received information that some persons involved in the looting at Satara had taken refuge in Bombay and were disposing of looted property.

They asked the Bombay C.I.D., to assist them in the investigation which resulted in the Police locating the City hideout of the gangsters at Kamatipura.

The silver, it is said, is part of the stolen property which was brought to Bombay by the culprits.

When two of the arrested persons were being taken to the Princess Street Police Station for inquiries, it is said, one of them jumped down from the first floor of the Police Station, in an attempt to escape, but he was severely injured and had to be removed to a hospital.

KARWAR'S HOSPITALITY

Ten Acres Of Land To Refugees

HUBLI, April 23, (A. P. I.): Nearly two hundred and fifteen Sind refugees have come to Hubli yesterday with their meagre belongings on their way to Indur, a village in Karwar District in the Mundgod taluka, where Government have made arrangements for their settling down. The Government have granted each family ten acres of land for cultivation.

Ban On Bezwada Communist Paper

BEZWADA, April 23 (API): The Bezwada Police yesterday served on the Communist paper "Praja Sakthi" an order of the Madras Government banning the publication of the paper. The police sealed the paper's office and the Prajasakthi Press where the paper is printed

Six Communists were arrested at the paper's office. "Prajasakthi Nagar" the colony of the Prajasakthi Staff. was also searched. Armed police are guarding the "Prajasakthi" office as well as the press.

Earlier, before the sealing of the office and the press, the "Prajasakthi" Staff hurriedly brought out several issues of paper dated 23/4 which they distributed in the evening.

Jawaharlal To Inspect Home Guards

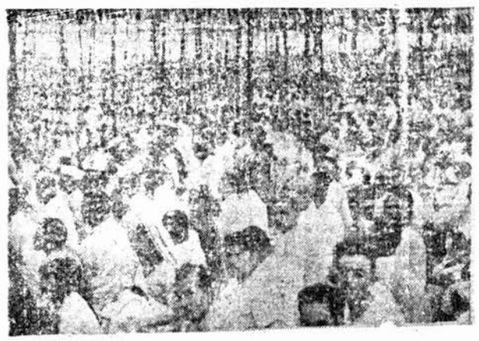
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will take an inspection of the Home Guards, Greater Bombay, at a special parade, to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m. at the Cross Maidan opposite the Home Guards Head Quarters at Mahatma Gandhi Road. After the inspection the Prime Minister will address the Home Guards.

MADRAS, April 23, (API): The Madras High Court to-day allowed a habeas corpus application filed on behalf of Mr. V. V. Deshpande, Maharashtra R.S.S. leader and organiser of the South Africa now detained in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and directed that he be set at liberty.

'VANDE MATRAM'

LEADERS STAND UP TO ATTENTION WHILE VANDE MATRAM IS BEING SUNG.

INSIDE A. I. C. C. PANDAL



MANY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WERE PRESENT AT THE A.I.C.C. MEETING.

SARDAR PATEL FOR MUSSOORIE

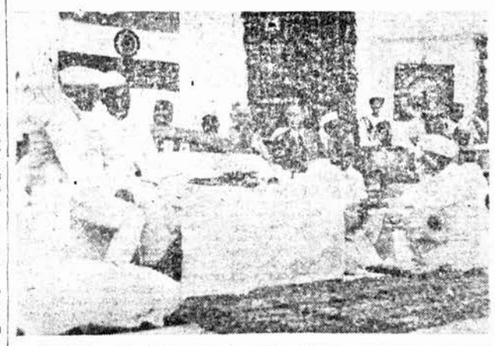
Looks Much Improved In Health

NEW DELHI, April 24 (A.P.I.): The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Dehradun tonight where he will stay for a few days before taking up residence at Mussoorie for the summer. He was accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Shanumathi Patel, grand children, his secretary, Mr. Shanker and personal staff.

Sardar Patel who now looks much improved in health is expected to stay in Mussoorie for about eight weeks.

Prior to his departure the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh and the C-in-C General Bucher, called on Sardar Patel. Mr. Uladhar Joshi and other leaders of the Prajamandals of the newly formed Central India and Malwa Union met Sardar Patel.

ON THE DAIS AT A. I. C. C. MEETING



SITTING ON THE DAIS ARE SEEN PANDIT NEHRU, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, SHANKER RAO DEV AND MR. B. G. KHER.

JAWAHAR AT THE MIKE

PANDIT NEHRU IS SEEN ADDRESSING THE A.I.C.C. MEETING AT GANDHI NAGAR.

NO TRUCK WITH POWER BLOCS, SAYS JAWAHAR

(Continued from Page 11.)

was the sole human interest drama in the business-like proceedings.

Rajen Babu's Speech

In a general review of the situation in the country, Dr. Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, made a forceful plea to the people to lend their unstinted support to Government in the solution of the tasks facing India and said that the time had come for adopting a new outlook in the face of the changed conditions.

He stated that since India became free, the Government and the people were confronted with a tide of surging problems and difficulties of a nature they had never met with before. Much headway had been made in their solution, though no one could claim that "everything in the garden is rosy."

IN MAHATMA'S FOOTSTEPS

Dr. Prasad said that many things had happened in the country which burdened them sorrow and shame. People should discipline themselves and see the unhappy phase ended for ever. Mahatma Gandhi was with them no more and had gone under tragic circumstances. "Today we want to see clearly the path that lies before us in the light of the guidance that Gandhiji gave us," he said.

Referring to the problem of refugees, he said that their exodus had created a tremendous problem. Nobody but the Government could adequately deal with the unprecedented task of rehabilitating them, though it was the duty of non-official organisations to help the Government in the fullest extent. He said, "If anybody thinks there has been delay or negligence in tackling this problem, let it be realised that the magnitude of the task is something incomprehensible. Only that unity and perseverence we exhibited during the fight for freedom could help us in the work ahead."

POWER FOR MASSES

The Congress President then dwelt on the Congress Constitution and the changes that were to be made in it. Even the best of constitutions would be infructuous if not worked in the proper spirit. The purpose of the new Constitution was that the people as a whole should get the greatest benefit from the power that had come into their hands. The Congress had done great things in the past and had won the freedom of India. As long as the fight with the British Government was on, the sole motto of the "rebels" was that in the battle for liberty, divergent views would be submerged in the common interest of the country, so that her prestige would be kept high. Today their own Ministers were in power and it mattered very much how they criticised their activities, whether they did so in the old spirit of the happily ended days of slavery or with a constructive approach. Many people, Dr. Prasad regretted, had not yet changed their ways in this respect. They were still clinging to the old weapons of destructive attack. This did not help the broadening of understanding between the popular Governments and the people.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

The Congress President made a reference to the plight of Indians in South Africa and their condition in Ceylon and Burma. With India a free nation, our countrymen in other lands, he said, were looking to us in their struggle to have a changed status. India was following their fortunes with sympathy and great interest.

In South Africa, he said, a passive resistance movement was on, and sooner than later, the South African Government had to solve the problem satisfactorily and happily. "Our Government have already taken steps in the matter and will not rest content, as long as Indians in South Africa do not have the same freedom as others to live with dignity and hope."

Dr. Prasad, after making a brief allusion to Hyderabad, paid a tribute to Sardar Patel and read a letter from him. (This appears elsewhere in this issue).

SECRET SESSION

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said he had received a request from some members of the House that a secret session of the A.I.C.C. should be held on Sunday to discuss the situation in Hyderabad and Kashmir. He felt that before deciding the question, they would do well to hear a statement from Pandit Nehru. After that, they might find out whether a secret session was necessary for the purpose.

Nehru's Survey

Responding to Rajen Babu's suggestion that he should make a statement on Hyderabad and Kashmir, Pandit Nehru said he would refer to the issues in a larger resume of the international situation that he proposed to make to the House.

Pt. Nehru said that the question before the nation was what should be India's outlook on the international situation. Today, India was holding an independent position on the chessboard of world politics. She was in a sense alone, because she had decided not to align herself with any particular bloc or blocs. The world was divided into two camps, and one did not know whether things would lead to a war.

Because India did not want to join any of the blocs, it did not mean that she would be unfriendly to one or the other. Any other path would mean trouble for India. The world today seemed to be heading towards a crisis. In the last thirty years, they had witnessed two major wars. Statesmen had said they were fighting to end wars and solve all problems; instead, world's problems had increased considerably. He did not doubt that those statesmen were great or honest. But the fact was they had not succeeded.

STEER CLEAR OF POWER BLOCS

If the present tense situation led to a war, it might be India could not remain out of it, even though we liked to steer clear of the power blocs. When Gandhiji was alive, he taught them the ideals of peace and harmony. He saved them from the madness that enveloped the country after the Punjab disturbances. Now, in international problems, it was their bounden duty to be steadfast to the teachings for which they had fought under the inspiration of the Mahatma. We should stand by our principles and never succumb to power politics which Gandhiji detested. Pandit Nehru said there were many people in the world who looked to India because of the departed leader's non-violent teachings. He said he was getting many letters and telegrams asking him to give a lead in international politics. But he was so busy with the problems of India.

KASHMIR SITUATION

Pt. Nehru then dealt with the Kashmir situation and gave an outline of the affairs leading to the recent decision of the Security Council to which India had gone, he said with faith in it.

His mind was clear on the affairs which transpired since India went to the aid of Kashmir in October last, and he had no doubt, he said, that the stand India had taken was correct. There was no other alternative. Being afraid that since he was a Kashmiri himself, his enthusiasm might affect the decisions on the problem, he sought the counsel of Mahatma Gandhi who, with his detached mind, advised that we should embark on aid to that State.

Pandit Nehru said if they had not taken that step they would have been guilty. Some countries in the world were looking at India's problems in the old spirit and thought that because the major population of Kashmir were Muslims, they were for Pakistan. They imagined that when India sent her forces into Kashmir, it was to exert compulsion on the people. The Maharaja of Kashmir and the Kashmir National Conference under Sheik Abdullah had sought India's help, and even a delay of 24 hours would have meant that overrunning of the State by the tribal raiders.

NOT AIDING AUTOCRACY

It had been forgotten by the Security Council that Kashmir formed the pivot of the defence of India. In the four and a half months during which the Council debated Kashmir, they did not touch the problem that Kashmir could not be attacked except through Pakistan. They occupied themselves with discussing how to conduct the referendum in the State and how Pakistan could participate in it. Pandit Nehru pointed out that when the Maharaja of Kashmir asked for India's aid to oust the raiders, India had categorically and voluntarily laid down that the future of Kashmir would be decided by the people themselves. They also made it clear that they would not be helping to maintain any autocracy.

U. N. DECISION AND AFTER

The Prime Minister said he could not say what India's future course of action would be in the light of the Security Council's decision. That would be decided after the arrival of the Indian delegation which had acquitted itself creditably at Lake Success.

Pandit Nehru paid a tribute to the valour of Indian troops in Kashmir and praised the Madras Regiment there which had to fight in two feet deep snow in the coldest winter.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE HYDERABAD

Turning to Hyderabad, Pandit Nehru said that that State could not remain in isolation, in view of the compelling geographical, economic and other features. It was an island surrounded by the ocean of India. There were two courses which Hyderabad could have recourse to—amicable relations with India or a clash. But they did not want war.

India, he said, could not tolerate Hyderabad remaining independent and maintaining relations with the enemies of India, just as they could not support the French or the Portuguese to have a foothold in this country. That would be dangerous for India and the course of history dictated that Hyderabad should enter into relations with India. There might be delay in the solution of the problem, and it had to be settled in a peaceful way. Instead of untying a knot, they would be creating more, if they out of mere enthusiasm or impatience, took to the sword. It would have serious repercussions elsewhere.

FRONTIER RAIDS

Pt. Nehru then referred to the raids on the frontiers of Madras Bombay and Central Provinces by the Razakars of Hyderabad State. The leaders of the Razakar organisation were indulging in irresponsible speeches and the Government of the State had not taken any action against them. The Nizam should suppress them and if he did not do so, it meant he favoured them or was too weak to quell them. Then, in that case, it was not the Government that was ruling but the powers behind the curtain.

WARNING TO NIZAM

The speeches of the Razakars, inciting the people to violence, would have in any other country been considered a hostile act. If Hyderabad did not and could not suppress these elements, the inference was Hyderabad was hostile to India. As for the protection of India's borders against the Razakar-inspired raids, the Indian Government, Pandit Nehru said, would take all possible protective measures.

The whole question was before the Government who were sparing no efforts to grapple with it and solve it to the satisfaction of everyone. He could not, in view of his position, speak out his mind. But at all times, he cautioned, it should be borne in mind that mere enthusiasm could not solve the problems.

New Constitution

Moving the Draft Constitution, Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the Congress said that the Constitution was drafted by the Constitution Sub-Committee on the lines suggested by the last A.I.C.C. The Working Committee of the Congress had discussed it and suggested some alterations to it. Appealing to the members to accept the Constitution he observed that during the two years of his office he found that the Congress organisation was becoming weaker and that indiscipline was increasing in its ranks. He exhorted Congressmen to strengthen the organisation and said that without a strong organisation they could not achieve their ideals.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. Ansar Harwani moved an amendment to Article I seeking to change the objective of the Congress from the establishment of a "Co-operative Commonwealth" to that of a "Union of Socialist Republics of India." In the course of his speech, he said that they were told that the Congress was fighting for the establishment of Republic of the Workers and Peasants, and that they would create Socialism in India. He said that if it was so, they should say it categorically and should not hide it behind ambiguous words such "Co-operative Commonwealth." He regretted that India was divided but expected that they could reunite India and Pakistan if they established a Socialist State in India. He added that there was no place for the Princely Order, landlords and capitalists in India and they should abolish them and establish a Socialist Republic.

The amendment was not accepted by Acharya Jugal Kishore and when put to vote was defeated. Another amendment making a similar change in the Article was also lost.

EAST BENGAL COMPLAINT

Rajkumar Chakrapati, moving an amendment allowing the members of the East Bengal to form an independent Congress and send fraternal delegates to the Indian National Congress said that for sixty years they had fought under the banner of the tricolour and their sacrifices in the struggle for India's freedom was second to none. He complained that they were now left in the lurch by the Congress and dismissed unceremoniously. He was afraid they would have no place in the scheme of things. He said there was never a large exodus from East Bengal, but he was afraid that, after the passing of this Constitution, the migration from East Bengal to India would mount up and there would be no power to make the people stick to their homes.

S. Chandra Dutt moving a similar amendment observed that if they were cut away, from the Indian National Congress, it would be the greatest betrayal in history. He said that the Congress was the only link between the people of East Pakistan and India and if it was broken it would be a deathblow to the minorities of East Pakistan. He warned that if they were divorced from the Congress, the people, and especially the Government of India, should be ready to receive nearly 50 to 60 lakhs of people who, he was afraid, would come to India for shelter.

PT. NEHRU'S REPLY

Opposing both the amendments, Pandit Nehru, in a fervent speech, said they had sympathy for the people of East Pakistan but that should not cloud the issues. He emphasised that the Congress could not do anything in the matter, though they had sympathy for them. He said that the whole matter was out of order. He remarked that the Constitution of the Congress could not be framed for any part that was out of India. It was utterly impossible. The Congress could not help them at all organisationally. Some Congressmen might go to Pakistan to help them, but that was a different matter. It would be wrong to give false promises and make them live under illusions. If the people of East Bengal considered themselves citizens of India, they would be aliens in Pakistan. Some top-men, Pandit Nehru, pointed out, could take chances and take up that position; but for the vast majority of people, it was impossible. He said that it was wrong to accept a proposition that 50 to 60 lakhs of people would be marching out of East Bengal and added that the problem could not be solved that way.

Giving an advice to the Congressmen from East Bengal the Premier of India said, "Stick to your guns", and observed that they should go back to their places. He said that every true worker and leader should remain with their people who were in trouble.

The Congress President after expressing his sympathy for the people of East Bengal requested the mover of the amendments to withdraw their amendments.

The amendments were withdrawn by the movers.

NO ROOM FOR COMMUNALISTS

The House adopted an amendment to Clause (c) of Article IV sponsored by Mr. Mohan Singh Sawhney. The amendment sought to exclude from the Congress members of "communal and other parties" also in addition members of "any other political party" as in the Draft Constitution and as recommended by the Working Committee.

Mr. Sawhney, moving the amendment, asked how the Congress which expelled the Socialists from the Party could keep the door open to communal parties. He said that the Akalis were still members of the Congress and in the Punjab Congress there were a large number of them.

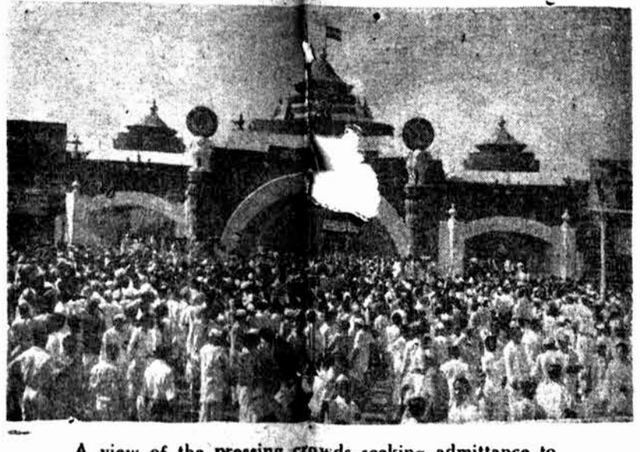
There was heated discussion on an amendment to the same Clause moved by Mr. Mandel but rejected by the House. The mover suggested that the entire Clause relating to the exclusion of members of other parties should be dropped. He contended that the Congress by excluding all parties which had differences with them was paving the way for a dictatorial sectarian party and becoming unworthy of being called the 'National' Congress. For the healthy growth of the party on democratic lines a strong opposition was needed. He feared that the Congress by so doing would soon become like the Bombay Legislative Assembly, which, he said, was a "one-man show" with no opposition and where "all sorts of repressive legislations could be passed without the least regard to criticism". He was of the opinion that "if the Socialists were here, they would have provided a healthy opposition".

Mr. S. K. Patil rising to a point of order, observed that the entire amendment was out of order since it related to matters which were already settled by the Committee at its last session at Delhi. He said that the mover was trying to open a discussion all over again on the subject and requested the President to disallow the discussion.

When Dr. Rajendra Prasad sought the opinion of the House on the matter, the House expressed itself in favour of disallwing any discussion on the amendment.

The Clause was then passed as amended. At this stage, the House adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 9 a.m.

RUSH AT GANDHI NAGAR



A view of the pressing crowds seeking admittance to the A. I. C. C. pandal.

Leave Hyderabad To India Government

Sardar Patel Assures A.I.C.C. Of Honourable Settlement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, read out the following message from Sardar Patel to the members of the A.I.C.C. today:

"It is with a heavy heart that, under pressure of medical advice, I have to absent myself from this important session of the All-India Congress Committee. My sorrow is twofold. Firstly the session is taking place in my own home province and I should naturally have liked to be with my fellow members during their deliberations in Bombay. Secondly so soon after Gandhiji's death and during such important deliberations it is so distasteful to me to deny myself the opportunity of a humble service to the nation and to the organisation to which we all owe so much. Nevertheless, the love which you all bear to me and which you have shown in no unmistakable manner in the past has emboldened me to send these few words from my sick bed.

I know full well that mental anguish and physical agony afflict your hearts in regard to the situation in Hyderabad. You cannot but agree that I fully share that distress and that my heart grieves no less than yours for the victims of many a tragedy that is being perpetrated both inside and around the borders of Hyderabad. I also fully realise what stakes are involved in the question of Hyderabad's future relationship with the Indian Dominion and of Responsible Government in the State and I can assure you all that all my colleagues in the Cabinet are fully conversant with and keenly alive to the situation. There are difficulties and complexities which must be present to you all as much as they are present to us. I can assure you that nothing short of a satisfactory and honourable solution is desired by, or, indeed, woyuld be acceptable to us. You can depend on us, as you have depended on us so far, not to give away any of India's essential interests in this problem. I would, therefore, ask you to extend your confidence and trust to your Government and to bear for a while till we can obtain an acceptable solution of this tangle"

PLEA FOR RESTRAINT.

"Any incautious word or public discussion in a surcharged atmosphere would not assist us. I hope, therefore, I can appeal to you to maintain calm and restraint for a little while longer and to leave it to the Government to discharge its obligations to the people of this country and of Hyderabad in full realisation of the grave responsibilities which it involves.

"All of you must realise through what critical times the country is passing to-day. Eternal vigilance is proverbially the price of liberty. We are all realising only too well the truth of that proverb. No Government has been called upon to face within such a short time of assuming power from alien hands, problems of such diverse variety and stupendous magnitude. It is only because of this devotion, faith and loyalty of the people that we have been able to bear this burden with what we can all claim to be some success.

NOT OUT OF WOODS YET.

We may have turned the corner but we are not yet out of the wood. Indeed, in some respects problems of far greater dimensions are still to be faced. Nothing is more necessary in such circumstances than the consolidation of our forces and of our resources. Unity and more unity must be our watchword. Within the short period of six months, we have already achieved a great measure of success in securing that unity in the sphere in which we thought it was most difficult, viz. the Indian States.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

"This has been possible by the sacrifices of the people and by the patriotism and satesmanship of the Princes. When you think of apportioning credit or praise, I hope you will not lose sight of this factor. It, however, we have to solve the problems with which we are likely to be faced in the near future, it is most essential that we close up our ranks and pool our resources. As an organisation, therefore, we must be even more closely knit and must now come together nearer and nearer. Discipline and increasing sense of responsibility in what we say and what we do, a more practical approach to the problems and a greater regard for national as against parochial considerations would seem to be the need of the hour. The Congress has fought one of the greatest battles of freedom which has ever adorned the pages of history. It has fought it under the matchless inspiration and guidance of our departed leader. Let us keep alive the unity, the organisation and the indomitable spirit of that struggle. Let us keep burning the torch that great soul has handed to us. It is only then that we can prove worthy of him and of our nation and of our heritage. May he still be the inspiration of you all in these important deliberations."

WESTON, Massachusetts, April 23 (UPA): A "very strong" earthquake—the third in less than 24 hours—shook the Dominican Republic today, the Boston College seismograph station announced. Today's quake lasted over two hours. About a dozen quakes in that area were recorded in the past three days.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Agents & Stockists, for the sale of our Chappals and Sandals (Ladies' and gents'), and Shoes famous for their elegance and durability For terms and samples please apply to:— J. K. Leather Works. Post Box 286, Kanpur (U P.) (8041)

Wanted agents on pay Rs. 180-15-300, plus daily T A of Rs 4/- only and on commission basis for stationery goods fountain pens and rolled gold ornaments. Green India Industries. Sadar Bazar Delhi 8438

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Large farm lands available on lease in north Kheri near Lakhimpur, U.P. Apply Box No. 8604 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited before 8th May 1948 for 3 posts of Supervisors of the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality in the grade of Rs. 80-5-120 E/. B.-10-250 plus Rs 30/- p.m. as Motor cycle allowance. ONLY TRAINED GRADUATES NEED APPLY through their Heads. The candidates should state their (1) Age. (2) Qualifications. (3) Experience in teaching and administration. (4) Community and caste. (5) the present pay with the scale of pay. (6) pay expected in the above scale. (7) Native place. (8) Mother tongue. (9) Knowledge of languages. Females are also eligible for the posts. Trained graduates in Municipal service may also apply.

Copies of certificates and testimonials should accompany the application.

D. B. PATEL.
Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
School Board Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
Ahmedabad.

8262

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CITY MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, April 24.

In view of the meeting of the A. I C. C., all city markets remained entirely closed.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 23.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
May	727	713	715-1/2
July	740	727	729-1/2
Sept.	745	733	735

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1036 points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 16th April :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities :	
(a) In India	692,09,16,000
(b) In Pakistan	83,47,96,000
Time Liabilities :	
(a) In India	314,19,03,000
(b) In Pakistan	19,24,64,000
Cash :	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes (other than Pakistan notes)	
(a) In Iddia	33,90,14,000
(b) In Pakistan	3,35,30,000
(ii) Pakistan Notes	
(a) In India	2,000
(b) In Pakistan	32,49,000
(iii) India Rupee Coin	
(a) In India	2,04,25,000
(b) In Pakistan	24,06,000
(iv) Pakistan Rupee Coin held in Pakistan	1,07,000
(v) India Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	67,73,000
(b) In Pakistan	5,40,000
(vi) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin held in Pakistan	21,000
Balances with Reserve Bank :	82,74,03,000
Advances :	
(a) In India	443,17,22,000
(b) In Pakistan	38,63,85,000
Bills Discounted :	
(a) In India	17,54,58,000
(b) In Pakistan	35,51,000

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, April 23.

STOCKS: Early advance covering one dollar later was impaired by heavy profit-taking. Prices later were fractionally mixed with numerous pivotals still showing small gains. The sentiment aided by the resumption of full scale production in coal mines. Seaboard oil was a trading feature reflecting the new that a big west texas well was brought into operation. The averages were industrials 183.34 and rails 57.92. Profit-taking slackened somewhat but the market seemed to be meeting with some difficulty in resuming the recent advance. Prices moved narrowly and though mostly below the day's best, still on balance touched new high grounds for this year. Activity was maintained with the volume likely to exceed the two million mark. Motors, rubbers, rails, steels, oils, electric manufacturings and minings were best supported. Despite some laggards, a late buying surge in certain groups brought new average highs for this year as the market showed on balance gains up to one dollar or more. The session closed firm with today's turnover the activest since December 9th 1946 when 2,840,000 shares were traded.

WORTH STREET TRADING ROUTINE

NEW YORK, April 23, (U. P. A.): Trading remained of routine nature on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today. Influential factors were the reaction of the price for raw cotton plus converter reports of price resistance in the finished goods. Print goods activity quieted down and sheetings remained on the slow side as did Osnaburg trading.

Burlap prices continued unsettled reflecting erratic fluctuations in the Calcutta market. Vastly improved weather conditions for new crop work and possibilities that the export demand for raw cotton may not reach the volume originally expected slowed down activity

EXPORT DUTY INCREASED ON RAW COTTON.

KHARTOUM, April 23, (U. P. A.): The export duty on raw cotton and cottonseed was raised from three to five per cent advalorem today.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED.

NEW York, April 23, (U. P. A.): On the New York silver market today, the price of silver remained unchanged at 74-5/8 cents per ounce.

Trade sources said that no alteration in the price level is expected.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION DECREASES.

WASHINGTON, April 23, (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today announced that during the week ended April 21, money in circulation decreased to 27,718,000,000 dollars.

The naation's gold stocks, however still are expanding. The week's rise of 7,000,000 dollars brought the pile to a new peak of 23,159,000,000 dollars.

FOOD SITUATION BETTER BUT GAP BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND STILL EXISTS

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPA): The House Select Committee on Foreign Aid, in a report on the world food situation, said today that there was a possibility for "notable improvements" in the world supply but that the "gap between world requirements and world availabilities remains wide".

The Committee said reports indicate a "very tight situation prior to the 1948 harvest in spite of the fact that export availabilities of all grains for 1947-48 will be at least 3,000,000 tons above indications last autumn".

The Committee suggested five steps for encouraging foreign production:

Firstly, increased production and collection in major importing areas under the stimulation of seed planting machinery.

Secondly, stimulation of production in the major exporting areas.

Thirdly, stimulation of increased production in low producing areas.

Fourthly, deep sea fishing and whaling.

Fifthly, "in further stimulation of production, especially overseas, special attention should be given to stepping up production of pulses which are widely used as a high protein substitute for meat and livestock productions which are sure to be scarce in Western Europe and in the United States during the next few years."

Soviet Withdraws Gold Deposits In U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (U.P.A.)—Department of Commerce figures showed today that Russia has withdrawn dol. 4,490,000 in gold deposited in the New York Federal Reserve Bank in reversal of the previous Soviet policy of building up gold deposits in the United States.

Officials explained that the Russians may want to use the gold to buy goods from other countries, since the government has been clamping down on Soviet purchases in the United States.

Russia had dol. 74,000,000 in gold and dollars deposited in New York until the gold shipped out during the week ending April 7.

New Type Of Business Venture In Japan

TOKYO, April 23, (U. P. A.): According to an underworld source today, a firm has gone into the "shoot him yourself" business. He said that the firms rents our pistols for 10,000 yen per night in the same manner as the "drive it yourself" automobile business.

A sideline is a system of 'guided tours" during which tip-sters point out the most likely houses for burglary along with an inventory of what they contain.

DROP IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 23.

COTTON: Under the leadership of May option, prices declined on persistent liquidation, uncovering of top-losses reflecting technical considerations, further weakness of grains and deflationary moves in connection with the cut in steel prices. The selling of new crops was influenced by better weather conditions and higher acreage ideas. Prices finally steadied on trade support and some anticipatory buying in connection with early Japanese purchases under the credit programme. Occasional rallies continued to encounter renewed pressure reflecting increased prenotice day liquidation of May, continued weakness of grains and renewed talk of possible delays in E. R. P. shipments The session closed easy. Sales are estimated at 300,000 bales. The C. C. C. reports that pledges to the current loan up to April 16th were 277,000 bales compared with 130,000 in corresponding period last season

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 23

May	37.99—61
July	37.16—58
July Highest	37.62—12
July Lowest	37.15—59
October	33.25—39
December	32.49—29
Spot	38.69—66

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 23

May	37.85—70
July	37.08—66
October	33.17—47
December	32.42—30
Spot	37.55—60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 23

American Telephone & Telegraph	154-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	25-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-5/8
Chase National Bank	33-3/4
Sinclair Oil	21-5/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co	47-1/2
General Electric Co.	36
General Motors	58-1/4
Ingersol Rand	140
International Nickel	29-3/4
National City Bank of New York	38-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-7/8
Texas Corporation	61-1/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	115-1/2
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co.	55
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	77-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	27-1/2

ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY

LONDON, (By Cable).

The death penalty will not be imposed in time of peace for treason, arson in the Royal dockyards or piracy on the high seas, anticipates the "Daily Herald" political correspondent.

A new clause in the Criminal Justice Bill suspends the death sentence for murder but not for those other "capital" crimes. It is agreed, however, says the "Daily Herald" political correspondent, that hanging cannot be imposed for the remaining crimes while it is not applied to murder.

Masked Gunmen Escape With $12,000 Cash

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, (U. P. A.): Two masked gunmen today escaped with dol. 12,000 cash and dol. 5,000 in jewelry after binding a restaurant owner and his wife with the latter's nylon stockings.

After breaking in through the cellar door and ransacking the first floor, the gunmen aroused Anthony Pappas and his wife and tied up them. However the heeded the Pappas' plea not to arouse their six-year-old son recovering from an appendectomy.

The bandits united Pappas and forced him to open a safe containing the money and jewels. They again bound Pappas and forced the couple to lie face down on the bed. They then fled in an automobile.

Further Penalties Against Lewis Postponed

WASHINGTON, April 23 (U.P.A.)—Upon recommendation of the Government, Judge Alan Goldsborough indefinitely postponed further penalties against John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers for contempt of court.

Lewis and his Union were scheduled to be sentenced today for civil contempt following Tuesday's fines for criminal contempt conviction over his failure to call off the strike when ordered by the Court.

The Government prosecutor informed Goldsborough that 85 per cent of the miners had returned to work after the recent strike

NEW DELHI, April 23, (API): Mr Vachaspati of Delhi has been selected by the Government of India for the award of the Central State scholarship for the year 1948-49.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 23.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	103-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/2
Funding, Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,097.

CHICAGO GRAINS WEAKEN.

CHICAGO April 23, (U. P. A.): Grains weakened with delerred wheat positions nearly dropping to the full ten cent limit at one time on the Chicaga Board of Trade today. The upset was caused by two days of rain in the South-West, materially improving the crop prospects plus the reductions of 3-1/2 cents per bushel in the Government's buying price for cash wheat.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, April. 23.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £8/12/3. Silver Spot 45d. Forward 45d

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, April 23.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

C. P. & BERAR'S EASY WIN

Men's National Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

C. P. & Berar	3
Bihar	0

The Ccentral Provinces and Berar side had a very easy job in eliminating the Bihar side from this year's first round of the Men's National. The winners scored three goals without any having been scored in reply. Inside-right Deokar scored the first two goals for the winners before the interval after which centre-forward A. P. Shrivastava completed the tally. The losers were hardly ever in the picture at all, their forward line not functioning to any appreciable extent.

The teams:

C. P. & Berar:— Russel; R. Pandey and Thakur; Manoharlal D. Patel and A. Shakoor; Ramloo Deokar, Shrivastava, Nuttell and Naidu.

Bihar:— Deogam; Nirmal and Gopeshwar; Man Mohan, Jagjit Singh and Mukul Ekka; Ganguly, Sinha, Habhajan Singh, Champi and Sangha.

BOMBAY ROUT U. P.

Women's National Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay	10
United Provinces	0

By routing the United Provinces to the tune of ten goals to nil Bombay earned the right to contest this year's National Championship final. The display of the winners, the goals apart never left any doubt as to the distinct superiority of the local side and although some players were playing on the fourth consecutive day their play did not appear to have been affected by this surfeit of tournament play. Such was the complete mastery of the winners that the local custodian was not even approached on a single occasion. The deep defenders Miss Thomas and Miss Arklie being more than a match for the visitors' forwards. Miss Mabel Kubes scored half the side's goals, the other half being shared by Miss Phyllis Badal who scored once and Miss Yvonne Smith who scored four.

The teams:

Bombay:— Miss M. Sullivan; Miss P. Thomas and Miss E. Arklie; Miss R. Hajioff, Mrs. L. Lynn and Mrs. I. Milligan; Miss G. Smyhte, Miss M. Kubes, Miss Y. Smith, Miss P. Badal and Miss R. Salway.

U. P.:— Mrs. Mitchel; Mrs. P. Taylor and Miss H. Kelly; Miss S. Strange, Miss D. Fermy and Miss L. Black; Mrs. D'Mello, Miss M. Andrews, Mrs. G. James, Miss D Hackets and Mrs. T. Black.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Board To Examine Medium Of Instruction And Examination

NEW DELHI, April 24. (A.P.I.): In accordance with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education at the meeting held in January 1948, later endorsed by the All-India Educational Conference convened by the Minister for Education, a Board to examine the question of medium of instruction and examination at the university stage has been appointed by the Government of India, says a press note. The Board will consist of all the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in the Indian Union and Sir S Bhatnagar and Dr Suniti Kumar Chhatterji.

The first meeting of the Board will be held on May 1, 1948

The Board will consider what should be the medium of instruction and examination at the university stage; the place of the national language in secondary and higher education as well as the question of its script; the place of English in university education; the stages by which English should be replaced by the national language or the regional languages as medium of instruction and also the steps to be taken for the preparation of text books, scientific terminology and other requisities for implementing its recommendations.

Photo-Finish In Aussie Race Courses Arouses Controversy

Technical Faults In Printing Give Distorted Results

MELBOURNE, April 23 (Reuter).—Installation of cameras at leading courses in Australia to record the finish of races aroused controversy whether the photo-finish was completely accurate. Punters, race officials, photography experts and mathematicians took part. One oft-repeated contention has been that the outside horse—that is the horse nearest the camera—is favoured in a close finish.

Eclipse, of the Melbourne Age, writes that although the camera itself cannot lie, "photo finishes" of races can favour the outside horse, the inside horse or the horse in the centre. Technical faults in printing can be made to give results as queer as distortion mirrors in amusement parks.

He added that he saw recently three prints from the same negative which made him doubt his own eyesight The three prints, taken from one film which depicted three objects surveyed to one as a triple dead heat, came out differently simply by a slight buckling of the printing paper. In a recent result, where the judge gave one horse the win and the camera gave a different result, it was proved that a three-sixteenths of an inch error in the enlarger favoured the photographic winner.

A slight buckling of any part of the printing paper can alter the result in a close finish, such as in the Sydney Cup on Easter Monday when a photo finish gave the race to Dark Marine against Columnist by the proverbial whisker.

The Age racing writer adds that there is, however, a new system, the grid system, which obviates any chance of error. It is based on the principles used in air-survey which obviates any possibility of distortion caused by mechanical or human error. A grid is a series of lines at right angles on a flat surface. The lines reveal errors to one-thousandth part of an inch.

Czech Tennis Stars Not To Return Home?

ROME, April 23 (Reuter).—Four Czech tennis players, reported "missing" by the Communist youth newspaper, Mlada Fronta, today, are in Palermo, it was reported here tonight.

Rome Tennis circles state that the Czech players—Jaroslav Drobny, Vladimir Cernik, Natous and Miss H. M. Straubeova—had privately said that they would not return to Czechoslovakia, but might go to America.

Reconstitution Of W. Bengal Ministry

Congress Assembly Party To Meet In Second Week Of May

CALCUTTA, April 24. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that a meeting of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party is being called for the second week of May to consider the requisition submitted to the Premier and leader of the Party Dr. B. C. Roy by about 25 members urging the reconstitution of the Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosn, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

W. Bengal Minister Resigns

CALCUTTA, April 24 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhupati Mazumdar, Minister for Irrigation, West Bengal has, it is learnt, sent his resignation to the Premier Dr. B. C. Roy shortly before his departure for Bombay to attend the A.I.C.C. Session.

This followed the submission of a requisition signed by 25 members of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party to its leader Dr. B. C. Roy suggesting reconstitution of the Ministry under the presidentship of the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr Surendra Mohan Ghosn.

Mr. Mazumdar, who is a vice-President of the B.P.C.C. and two other Ministers of the Roy Cabinet are stated to be among the 25 signatories to the requisition.

Governor's 'At Home' To Pandit Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh gave this evening an 'At Home' at Government House.

The function was attended by Rashtrapati Rajen Babu, Dr. M. M. Mascarenhas, Mayor, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice and all the Judges of Bombay High Court, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Members of the diplomatic corps, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Pandit G. V. Pant, Premier B. G. Kher and his colleagues in the cabinet, officers of the armed services and several distinguished citizens.

The Bombay City Police Band was in attendance and under Deputy Inspector Charles R. Gardner was rendering delightful Indian airs.

Pandit Nehru was seen moving freely among the guests.

A detachment of the First Maratta Battalion presented a Guard of Honour to Pandit Nehru.

Raiders Caught In Ambush

20 Killed In Engagement: Indian Troops Sweep Countryside In Uri

JAMMU, April 24. (A.P.I.): Our patrols in the Naushahra area ambushed a group of raiders on Friday night. After a brief engagement which followed 20 raiders were counted killed.

Our troops in this area discovered the dead body of a non-Muslim woman who appeared to have been recently killed. A sten gun and two country-made rifles were also recovered from two vacant houses in this area.

Indian army troops are sweeping the countryside south of Uri and have accounted for 22 raiders killed and wounded in the last 24 hours.

Attempts by bands of raiders in uniform, armed with ligth machine guns and rifles, from across the Pakistan border to loot villages in the Samba-Kathua region were foiled by the timely and prompt action of our border force and the national militia. Nearly 40 armed looters were killed and wounded in several isolated engagements.

Beighton Hockey Cup Tournament

CALCUTTA, April 24 (A.P.I): All the three drawn games in the second round of the Beighton Cup Hockey tournament were decided today. B. N. Railway (Kharagpur) snatching victory in the last minute in their third replay from unlucky Rangers. The holders, Port Commissioners, won by a flattering margin in an even game.

Following are the results:

B. N. Railway (Kharagpur) one, Rangers nil, Port Commissioners three East Bengal nil Greer two, Grail Club nil.

EXTRA-TERRITORY FOR VATICAN

Agreement Signed With Italy

VATICAN CITY, April 24. (Reuter): Italy and the Holy See signed an agreement in the Vatican today for demarcation of the territory belonging to the Papal palace at Castel Gandolfo 20 miles South of Rome.

Under the agreement the Vatican acquires as extra-territorial property, a small number of houses which flank the Papal territory and overlook its gardens

The agreement was signed by Monsignor Domenico Tardini, one of the acting Papal Secretaries of State for the Vatican and by Marchese Lupi Di Soragna Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, for Italy

In Match At Galle

HOLKAR TEAM MAKES 111

Home Team's 123 For 6 At Close

GALLE (Ceylon), April 24 (Reuter): The members of the Holkar Cricket Team visited Galle—a coastal town 72 miles from Colombo—to fulfil a two-day engagement with a Galle cricket team.

Batting first, the tourists scored 111 to which the Galle team replied with 123 for six at close of play. The match will be continued today.

Col. Nayudu was the top-scorer for Holkar with a hard hit 31, while Bhandarkar and C. S. Nayudu scored 20 each. For the home team, H. E. Perera was outstanding with 42. Rajawasam claimed the bowling honours, capturing five for 22 while Nanayakara's three wickets cost him 31 runs.

SOCIALIST UNION FOR EUROPE

13 Western Countries Meet In Conference

PARIS, April 24 (Reuter): Delegates from 13 countries met in closed session here today to draft proposals for a European Union of Socialist States.

Countries represented were Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Luvembourg, Italy, Holland, and the Free State of Trieste.

The general view of speakers at last night's opening meeting was that the socialist parties of Europe must unite against either a Fascist or Communist Dictatorship.

Strong police detachments were on duty outside the Salle Pleyel, where the opening meeting was held.

Important Moves In Western Union Talks

LONDON, April 24 (Reuter): Important moves on Western Union defence, Western Germany, and Palestine are expected to follow today's first meeting of the Permanent organ of the Western Union and the sudden return to Washington of Secretary of State, George Marshall

The meeting was opened here by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Lesilie Hollis, who as Deputy Military secretary to the British Cabinet and Chief Staff Officer to the Ministry of Defence is a key man in Britain's defence hierarchy.

His presence in the view of diplomatic observers here, strongly suggests that security discussions wil receive priority in the current Western Union consultations.

ANTI-RED PURGE BEGINS IN BRITAIN

Woman Secretary Of Cabinet Minister Suspended

LONDON, April 24 (Reuter): The first civil servant to be suspended under the British Governments recently announced anti-communist "purge" is a young woman Private Secretary of a Cabinet Minister, Miss Ann George, it was reported today.

Miss George is understood to have been placed on special leave with pay from her job as Assistant Private Secretray to Minister of Education, Mr. George Tomlinson.

She is stated to have received notification ten days ago that the Minister had decided there was a 'prima facie' case for considering that she was a person whose reliability for employment on secret work was open to suspicion.

In a letter to the Ministry asserting her loyalty, Miss George refused either to admit or deny that she was a member of the Communist Party.

The Executive of the Ministry branch of the Civil Service Clerical Association, of which Miss George is also the Secretary last night resolved that action taken against her was "grossly unfair" and declared its confidence in her loyalty and integrity.

15,000 Arabs To Quit Haifa Under British Protection

Damascus Students Demand Urgent Action In Palestine

JERUSALEM, APRIL 24. (REUTER): FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARAB MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WILL BE EVACUATED FROM HAIFA TOMORROW UNDER BRITISH ARMY PROTECTION.

The Arabs will be moved to Acre and other north Palestine areas.

Thousands of students marched through the main streets of Damascus to-day asking for immediate action by Arab armed forces in Palestine.

In Beirut an explosive was thrown into the Jewish quarter and caused material damage. An attempt was made to burn a Jewish bookshop and throw the books into the sea, and a luxury Jewish chocolate shop was attacked.

Students marched to the President's residence and Legations of Arab countries demanding arms for Palestine and intervention by organised Arab armies.

Ismail Safwat Pasha, Commander of the Arab liberation army, said when he landed here to-day: "The Arab liberation army in Palestine is not strong enough to fight alone against the Jewish forces".

Emir Abdl Illah, Regent of Iraq, arrived in Amman, Transjordan, and was greeted by 21-gun salute.

IRAQ'S HELP TO PALESTINE ARABS.

BAGDAD, April 24. (Reuter): A powerful Iraqi delegation, led by the Regent and including the Defence Minister and army chiefs, left here for Amman, Transjordan, to-day to join political and army chiefs from Syria and the Lebanon to plan immediate military aid for Palestine Arabs.

Iraqi Premier, Monammed Alsadar, announcing this to political parties and workers unions in the presence of the Regency Council, declared: "I assure the nation that the Government is giving the utmost military help" to Palestine Arabs.

Bagdad schools, banks and shops were closed to-day and strikes reported all over the country in sympathy for Palestine Arabs and demonstrators marched through the streets of the capital demanding aid for Palestine from the Iraqi army and air forces.

Among those taking part in the vital Amman talks will be Haj Amin El Husseini, the Mufti, Riad Al Solh Bey, Lebanese Premier, Jamil Mardam Bey, Syrian Premier, Salih Saib, Iraqi Chief of Staff, General Ismail Safwat Pasha, Inspector General of Arab Liberation army, and Syrian and Lebanese high staff officers.

ARAB STATES AID

In Cairo Arab League circles said to-day that the Arab States were believed to be preparing to send strong reinforcements of men and material to Palestine.

One report said these would be trained volunteers from Iraq and Syria led by regular army officers from Arab countries.

"One thing is certain", an Arab League press officer said, "We cannot abandon Palestine Arabs to their present fate. The situation must and will change"

CAIRO STUDENTS DEMAND.

Jews were turned out of a meeting in Alexandra to-day by Farouk Al Awal university students who passed a resolution asking the Egyptian Government to intervene immediately in Palestine with men and arms to save the situation".

The resolution asked for Jewish students to be barred from Egyptian universities. A Jewish student protesting that "education has no religion or nation" was shouted down and expelled with other Jewish students from the meeting.

U. N. COMMISSION CHIEF FOR LAKE SUCCESS.

JERUSALEM, April 24. (U.P.A.): Chairman Resident of the United Nations Commission, Pable Azcarate, left for Lake Success to-day to report that the urgency of the Palestine crisis can be measured only in hours.

Indications mounted in Jerusalem that the fate might be decided in the first week of May or at least a pattern might be set for decision. The indications included, firstly, British preparations to pull out of Jerusalem all British civilians who want to leave by May 1.

Secondly, erection of new barricades by the British around the Russian compound in the centre of the city into which the remaining army units are expected to withdraw after the bulk of the Army has left Jerusalem by May 1.

Thirdly, dispatch to Geneva by plane of two women members of the United Nations party and plans for the entire male membership to leave "for new instructions."

None here doubted that the Haganah would try to seize the key positions controlling the city the minute the British withdraw into the Russian compound.

The British are guarding carefully the secret how many troops will be left to protect stores and where they will be posted.

The other big imponderable is whether Transjordan's King Abdullah will move into Palestine before the British mandate ends officially in midMay. Abdullah prepared weeklong series of conferences with Arab leaders. Palestine Arab leaders who prepared to attend the conference in Damascus were notified that the meeting would be held at Amman instead.

STEPPING UP INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION OF SALT

Manufacture Will Not Be Subject To Any Restrictions By Way Of Storage, Transport Or Sale

NEW DELHI, April 23, (API)): The Government of India are formulating comprenensive measure to step up indigenous production of salt so that India attains complete self-sufficiency in this vital commodity in as short a time as possible says a press note.

Details of the Government plan including a licensing system for large scale manufacturers and measures to encourage production by co-operative societies will be published shortly.

Meanwhile, Government consider that the first instalment of the plan should be made public immediately so that small scale manufacturers may take full advantage of the current salt season.

Henceforth individuals or groups may freely produce salt in any land to which they have lawful access for this purpose and by whatever process they desire, i.e. construction of pans and solar evaporation or boiling of brine or scrapping or excavation of saline earth or natural formations of salt provided that the total area of land covered by the salt works set up by any individual or group is not more than ten acres. No licenses are needed and no applications for licence need be sent to any Government authority in such cases. The provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 will not stand in the way of the right of the small scale manufacturer mentioned above.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT ECHO

It will be appreciated that Government's new policy is greatly in advance of the concession which was given as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 to villagers. At that time the Government of India merely permitted manufacture and collection of salt by local residents in villages immediately adjoining areas where salt could be collected or made. Even this small concession was hedged in with restrictions.

The salt produced could not be sold for purposes of trade outside the villages nor could it be carried except by persons on foot. Under Government's new policy, salt produced in units covering not more than ten acres will not be subject to any restrictions by way of storage, transport and sale.

As, however, salt has an intimate bearing on the health of the people, Government attach considerable importance to the quality of the salt produced by small scale manufacturers without licence.

"Election Post-Mortem" In Italy

ROME, April 24 (Reuter): First moves in Italy's political skirmish since the Christian Democratic election victory began today, as Cabinet ministers prepared their briefs for the "election postmortem" on Thursday when they will meet for the first time since Sunday's voting.

The Trade Union's controlling body, the Italian Confederation of Labour issued a communique today backed by all groups—including the Christian Democrats—calling on organised labour to campaign for a forty-hour week better living conditions and jobs for the two million unemployed

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The Confederation told workers to plan countrywide May Day demonstrations against "industrial general demobilisation". which it said was planned by the big employers.

Signor Pietro Nenni, whose leftwing Socialist Party is reported to be threatened with a new breakway after the defeat of the Popular Front, said today that he hoped to make a statement on the Party's position next Tuesday.

He said that he would "definitely not" attend the meeting called for tomorrow by Signor Giuseppe Romita who is expected to lead the breakaway to the rightwing Socialists led by Signor Giuseppe Saragat.

Latest figures in the allocation of seats to the Popular Front in the Chamber of Deputies give the Nenni Socialists 37—compared with 34 for the Saragat Socialists and 139 for the Communists.

"REDS" TO DEFY BAN

Italian Communists threatened to defy the Government ban on street demonstrations by parading in Milan tomorrow. anniversary of the city's liberation.

Although the general situation throughout Italy was calm today, police reported that formations of armed men were on the move in the Moutaine south of Modena, Central Italy.

About 30 miles away police armoured cars and Carabinieri wre called out from Slogna when a power magazine south of the city was attacked for the fifth time this week.

At Torre Maggiore near Foggia the Carabinieri arrested a man named Pasquale Dalessandro, accusing him of inciting the people to rebel against the Government.

Four Communist firemen were arrested at Varazee near Sovona after arms had been found hidden in a stovepipe

REDS CAPTURE YUNNAN

Three- Pronged Drives In Central China

SHANGHAI, April 24 (Reuter): Three different Chinese Communist armies sprang into action simultaneously today in Central China, opening large-scale operations over a widely scattered area in central and western Hupeh, Chinese Nationalist Government reports said tonight

The new operations appeared to be in support of the Communist troops advancing southward from Shensi in Szechuan province, which lies west of Hupeh.

The first army was said to be marching on the Upper Yangtse port of Shasi, about 125 miles west of Hankow.

The second attacked and captured Yunnan, 40 miles north-east of the Yangtse port of Ichang, while the third was reported by Nationalist air reconnaissance to be pushing towards the Czechuan frontier from the Tahung Shan mountain region of West Hupeh.

In Central Shensi there were minor battles at five points between 40 and 80 miles west and north-west of Sian, provincial capital and headquarters of General Hu Chungnan.

INDUSTRIALISE SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, April 24 (A.P.I.) : Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, today suggested to the Madras Government to confer with representatives of industries and draw up a scheme for the industrial development of the province.

The industries Minister was outlining the industrial policy recently announced by the Government at the conference of leather manufacturers and tanners here.

So far as industrial development was concerned, he said, it was the desire and the policy of the Government to see that there was proper regional development. The industrial policy has got to be implemented and I would appeal to the Premier of Madras that he should immediately summon a conference of industrialists in South India and draw up a practical programme for the industrial development of this part of India, he said.

Mr. M. J. Jamal Moideen Saheb, representing the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association, Madras, at the end of the conference announced the associations contribution of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the Leather Research Institute.

JOURNALISTS' RECEPTION TO PANDIT NEHRU

BOMBAY, April 24. (A.P.I.): The Bombay Union of Journalists will be giving a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister at 3.30 p.m. on Monday. April 26 at Taj Mahal Hotel.

This will be followed by a press Conference.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION TEAR GASSED

Sequel To Defiance Of Police Order

BEZWADA, April 24 (A.P.I.): Police used tear gas this evening to disperse a women's procession and arrest eabout 30 of them who defied the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr.P.C. banning meetings, processions etc. promulgated for a period of one month in Bezwada on April 9.

In addition to the prohibitory order the authorities had specifically banned the conference of the Andhra Mahila Sangham (Communist) scheduled to be held here today.

In defiance of this order about 150 members of the above sangham took out a procession from Dr. Atchamamba's residence shouting anti-Congress and anti-Government slogans. When the procession reached Gandhinagar the police after due warning used tear smoke and the processionists ran away in confusion in differnt directions. About 30 women including Dr. K. Atchamamba. President of the Sangham and treasurer of the "Prajasakthi", the banned Communist Telugu daily of Bezwada were arrested on the spot.

LAHORE, April 24. (A.P.I.): Miss Mridula Sarabhai has been entrusted by the Government of India with the task of speeding up the task of recovering non-Muslim abducted women from the North-west Frontier Province, it is learnt here.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

Board Of Editors Appointed For Preparation

NEW DELHI, April 24 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have appointed a board of editors with Dr. Sarvepalli Radakrishnan as Chairman to prepare a History of Philosopny, says a press note. Other members of the Board are professors A. R. Wadia, D. M. Datta and Humayun Kabir. Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India. Professor Kabir will also act as the Secretary of the Board.

The Board held its first meeting in Delhi recently and has prepared a tentative distribution of work among different scholars. The Board also decided that the contributors should, as far as possible, be the nationals of the Indian Dominion.

France Recognises Songgram Govt.

BANGKOK, April 23. (Reuter): The new Siamese Government, headed by Siam's wartime dictator, Marshal Phibul Songgram, to-day received formal recognition from France, it was announced here.

A Foreign Office spokesman stated the Government expected recognition by other powers very soon.

DACCA, April 23 (API): Mian Iftikharuddin, President, West Punjab Muslim League arrived here this afternoon by air from Karachi.

WITHDRAW BAN ON NEPAL CONGRESS

Narendra Deo And Lohia Condemn Nepal Govt.'s Action

LUCKNOW, April 23, (A. P. I.): Acharya Narendra Deo and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia have issued the following joint statement to the press:

The Nepal Government declared the Nepal National Congress illegal just a day before it announced its scheme of reforms.

The Nepal Government have struck a blow at freedom and also at the growing strength of India and Asia resurgent Asia and India as its watchdog in this area must persuade the Nepal Government to lift the ban on the Nepal Congress and to release political prisoners.

Acharya Narendra Deo in a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India, today urges him to intervene for the withdrawal of the ban on the Nepal National Congress.

East Bengal Government Employees' Strike

DACCA, April 23, (A.P.I.): The staff of the offices of the Accountant-General, East Bengal, and some other Central Government offices have been on strike since April 8, 1948, despite the assurances given on behalf of the Government of Pakistan that their grievances were receiving urgent attention and that the decision of Government on the representation received by them would be announced within four weeks, states a Pakistan Government press note.

Nizam's Firman Receives Mixed Reception

Fundamental Questions Evaded, Says Hyderabad Congress Leader

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), April 24 (API). — The firman issued this morning by the Nizam indicating further constitutional reforms in Hyderabad State and inviting those political parties which are unrepresented in the present Government to join it has had mixed reception in political quarters here. While optimism prevails in some sections others dismissed it as "vague."

The Prime Minister Mir Laik Ali himself declared the firman as a "liberal and elastic document which will take the people far on the path of constitutional progress."

It is understood that the Prime Minister who is charged with the task of bringing all parties together has a tentative plan providing for an executive responsible to the legislature in which the principle of parity will be the basis for representation. The Executive, it is suggested, will then be composed of equal numbers of Hindu and Muslim ministers, both official and non-official. To create an atmosphere conducive to the acceptance of the plan the Prime Minister today ordered that release of another batch of Congress workers and directed the Department concerned to submit to him cases of other politicals still in jail. Mir Laik Ali, it is stated, will contact the State Congress President Swami Ramananda Tirtha, now lodged in Gulbarga Jail whose release is expected shortly.

In an interview, Mir Laik Ali replying to criticisms in some quarters that the Ruler could only indicate the that the Ruler could onl yindicate the broad outlines and that it was for the Government and the representatives of various political parties to work out the details. He added that his approach to the political parties was with open mind and hoped similar response from them. He indicated he might shortly invite all representatives of political parties who he hoped would take maximum advantage of the offer.

Asked how he proposed to ascertain the reaction of the Congress to his plan, the Prime Minister said that the question was engaging his attention. Interim Government was not part of the permanent arrangement and he felt that the parties should have no hesitation in participating in it adding that the question of drafting a suitable constitution would rest with the body to bet set up for the purpose and which would have wide enough scope.

DISAPPOINTING

Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, State Congress leader, commenting on the 'firman' characterised it as 'disappointing." Beyond reiteration of the oft repeated traditions of the Asafia House and on appeal for peace there was nothing in the Firman which can enthuse anybody in the State, he said. On the other hand it gives clear indication of the "desire to avoid decisions on fundamental questions confronting the State" he added.

"On reading the Firman I come to the irresistible conclusion that no proper advice is being tendered to the Nizam even at this moment when the States are on the brink of disaster", Mr. Rao stated.

RAMACHARI WAITS ON LAIK ALI

Mr. G. Ramachari, former Minister of Hyderabad Government and Mr. Harichandra Heda, Congress leader waited on Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad in connection with the tragic end of Mr. Bhimsen Rao Desai, a political detenu, as a result of the disturbance in Gulbarga Jail last week and urged an enquiry into the incident.

The Prime Minister is reported to have expressed deep regret over the incident and promised to look into the matter.

RAO ARRESTED

Mr. N. K. Rao, a State Congress leader was taken into custody by the police today under the Hyderabad defence rules.

3-POWER COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

Soviet Opposition To Proposal: "Members Represent Colonial Powers"

—The Security Council has adopted by eight votes, with three abstentions, a United States resolution calling for a Three-Power Commission to supervise truce negotiations in Palestine.

The Commission will consist of the French, Belgian and American Consuls in Jerusalem.

Their function will be to assist the Council in implementing the truce resolution and they have been requested to report to the President within four days regarding the situation and subsequently to keep the Council currently informed.

The United States resolution called for a truce commission composed of all representatives of the Council who have career consular officers in Jerusalem.

The resolution noted that "the representative of Syria has indicated that his Government is not prepared to serve on the Commission."

VITALLY IMPORTANT

Presenting the Consular Commission proposal last night the United States asked for statements from the Jewish Agency, the Arab Higher Committee and Britain on steps they had taken to implement the Security Council's call for a truce in Palestine.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) said it was "vitally important" for the Council to hear these statements

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) outlining the steps taken by the High Commissioner Sir Alan Cunningham in Palestine to acquaint the population of the truce resolution and the abortive attempts to begin consultations between Jews and Arabs, said that casualties and evacuation of Arabs from Haifa had been "considerably exaggerated."

The High Commissioner reported that up to an early hour yesterday the Haifa casualty list was: on the Jewish side 14 killed, 40 wounded, on the Arab side 100 killed, 100 wounded.

After giving a report on the Haifa fighting by the High Commissioner, Sir Alexander added: "I regret to say that in a message yesterday the High Commissioner pointed out that it was almost impossible to carry on any form of direct negotiations between Jews and Arabs locally.

"It is difficult to get in touch with anyone, particularly on the Arab side, in Palestine".

Mr. Moshe Shertok, Head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency said that though the Jews offered to the High Commissioner on April 10 to cease fire as soon as the Arabs did so, Arab attacks had continued without respite.

Jamal Husseini, Arab spokesman, said the Arab Higher Committee had recently given orders that no big attacks should be started on their side if the Jews respected the truce. Yet in the middle of the week the Jews launched an offensive in Tiberias.

Giving his version of the Haifa fighting, he said, "British troops suddenly retreated into the port area. Fifteen minutes later the Jews brought into the town several big tanks which must have been taken from the British army. They were able to take the principal positions. "After several hours the Arab population fled Many of these were shot."

Jamal Husseini added, "if as we understood from the terms of the truce, political and military activities are being stopped and if the terms of the provisions which you have sought are observed, we will cease fire.

"But it is no use asking us to cease fire if, as a spokesman for the Jewish Agency said, everything is going on with regard to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine."

M. Alexandre Parodi (France) supported the new United States resolution but thought 48 hours might be top short a period for the Consuls to act.

Syria also supported.

M. Vassili Tarasenko (Ukraine) thought the American proposal for a Consular Commission was a bad one and a disguised attempt to "wreck the truce' in order to force the United Nations to accept the trusteeship plan.

RUSSIAN OPPOSITION

M. Andrei Gromyko (Russia) opposed the composition of the proposed commission, saying its members represented Colonial powers;

"The truce question can be settled only when an end is put to the machinations which are going on hourly in the United Nations. The Soviet Delegation supports a truce for Palestine, but it must be a truce based on fundamental facts and reality" he said.

Earlier in the day the British Colonial Secretary Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, had told the United Nations Political Commitee that Britain had not wavered from her undertaking that the Palestine Mandate would be brought to an end on May 15.

The Political Committee adjourned until Monday after a debate in which both Indian and Pakistan delegates took part.

BHUTAN DELEGATION RETURNING HOME

NEW DELHI, April 23 (A.P.I.)—Members of the Bhutan Delegation led by Raja Dorji who have been in Delhi for the last few days are returning to Bhutan tomorrow after concluding the first stage of their discussions with the Government of India.

It is understood that the Delegation presented the views of the Bhutan Government in regard to territorial adjustments and an increase in the subsidies now paid by the Government of India to Bhutan.

The Government of India for their part put forward their views regarding the future basis of relations between the two countries.

The talks were conducted in frank and friendly manner by the delegation with the Prime Minister and the Ministry of External Affairs. The discussions are likely to be continued in the near future after each Government has further considered the proposals put forward by the other.

EXPANSION OF EAST PUNJAB CABINET

No Decision Reached Yet

SIMLA, April 22, (A. P. I.): The East Punjab Premier, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava told pressmen in Simla today that no final decision regarding the proposed expansion and reshuffling of the East Punjab Cabinet had yet been reached.

Implementing Economic Programme

Nine-Member Committee To Devise Ways And Means

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. at its meeting held this morning adopted a resolution constituting a Standing Committee of nine members, with Pandit Nehru as its Chairman, to make out detailed suggestions for implementing the economic programme as outlined in the draft report of the Economic Sub-Committee of the A.I.C.C.

The meeting which was held at the residence of Sri Pashalbhai Patel in Kamal Mahal on Garmichael Road was attendted by 13 members of the W. C., the two absentees being Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardar Partab Singh.

The Working Committee also effected a few last minute changes in the draft constitution of the A.I.C.C. in the light of the recommendations suggested by the constitution subcommitee, which met today earlier in the same place and later joined the Working Committee and jointly discussed the alterations it had proposed.

The draft constitution as it has finally emerged will be placed before this afternoon's open session of the A.I.C.C.

The following are members of the Standing Committee.

1 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman).
2 Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.
3 Sri Shankarrao Deo.
4 Prof. N. G. Ranga.
5 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayyya.
6 Acharya Jugal Kishore.
7 Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.
8. Sri J. C. Kummarappa and
9 Sri A. P. Choudhri.

PANDIT NEHRU VISITS R. I. N. ESTABLISHMENT

Advises Cadets To Maintain Strict Discipline

BOMBAY, April 23 (A.P.I.)—Accompanied by the Premier of Bombay Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Secretary and Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India visited Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the Radio Club and inspected the premises this afternoon.

Thereafter, the Prime Minister and the party drove to the Castle Barrack where on arrival he inspected a guard of honour

The officers of the Royal Indian Navy were then presented to him.

Pandit Nehru then took a salute at a march past of the naval ratings. The Prime Minister then walked across to the Bay Hospital within the barrack and he was conducted through the wards.

Pandit Nehru then proceeded to the drill sheds where he addressed the assembled officers and men in Hindusthani.

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister laid emphasis on the need for strict discipline among the armed forces of free India. He recalled the tragic events that had followed in the wake of India attaining her freedom. Navy, he said, as much as army and air force had very heavy responsibilities for the defence of India's freedom both internally and externally.

Later in the evening, the Prime Minister drove straight from the civic reception to the residence of the Premier of Bombay, where the Ministers of the Government of Bombay and the Parliamentary Secretaries were introduced to him.

Pandit Nehru spent an hour chatting with the ministers and others on matters of importance to Bombay.

U. S. Envoy To Philippines Not Resigning

MANILA, April 23. (U.P.A.): The United States Ambassador to the Philippines, Emmet A. O'Neal, announced to-night that he had not at any time stated any intention of resigning his post.

O'Neal's announcement followed reports that he is leaving on April 28 for Washington where he is expected to resign his diplomatic post.

O'Neal reiterated that he is going to the United States at the request of President Truman for consultation on various matters pertaining to the Philippines.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

For future guidance, Quality—not quantity. Credit to Bombay. Poor umpiring. Fate of Emar Cup. Women's National. Bombay's hope. A word to selectors. Fund for Olympic teams.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has ended at last. It has taken well over a month to complete. For a competition of all-India importance, this is a very long period. How is it possible for players to stay away from their offices and work for such a long time? After all they are not professionals. They have to make a living outside the game. The employers cannot be expected to give them leave off and on and for long periods. So it is the duty of the Tournament Committees to finish their competitions as quickly as possible. If they do so, they will never have any difficulty in roping in the best teams in the country for their tournaments every year. Calcutta manages them so well. Therefore it always draws the most colourful sides there.

QUALITY—NOT QUANTITY

If the number of teams is restricted to manageable proportions, only the prominent ones are invited from the City and outside, the duration of the competition will be reasonably short, and the class of hockey served will satisfy all palates. This will also help to curtail the expenses to a considerable extent

I hope the authorities of the Bombay Gymkhana have learnt a good lesson this year. They should take every care in future to see that they do not invite dud teams from upcountry Nor should they accept more than one entry from any one station And every team must be recommended by the provincial association

The I.H.F. would do well to issue a directive to their member associations that they should not recommend any team which does not come up to the all-India standard.

CREDIT TO BOMBAY

Bombay is exceedingly happy that the famous Cup has remained in the province, Kirkee United having won it. Not only that the other finalists, B.B. & C.I Railway, also belong to Bombay. It is certainly very creditable for these teams—and Bombay—to oust all the invaders and monopolise the glory between themselves.

It must be a matter of great satisfaction to old Mr Hormasji Merchant that his team carried away the coveted trophy at last He has been working assiduously for many years and his perseverance has paid in the end.

Captain Austen of the Railway may be rather disappointed that his men could not emulate the shining examples of their predecessors years ago. But he must admit that the Railway was very lucky to reach the last stage, though they deserve full praise for their strenuous fights.

POOR UMPIRING

By the way, I must refer to the poor standard of umpiring seen this year. Most of the up-country teams were disappointed—not to say disgusted—with the way the matches were handled—or rather spoilt by our umpires. It may be due to the inexperience of the officials. Heaven alone knows why the more experienced of them were not put in charge of the important and difficult games!

It must be remembered that the duty of the umpires is to give a fair and square deal to the contending parties and not to murder them. The new men must go up by stages and not jump to the top at once Only when they have gained sufficient experience and courage they should be permitted to handle vital matches. **The BPHA must look into this Otherwise I am afraid the Inter-Provincial Tournaments are likely to be reduced to a farce.**

FATE OF EMAR CUP

By the time these lines appear in print, the fate of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup will have been decided for another year. It is more than likely Bombay City, who have collared all the trophies so far, will annex this one also. But their old rivals, Bombay Greys, are not likely to surrender tamely. I should not be at all surprised if their first meeting fixed for Thursday ends inconclusively. Anyway, let the better side win.

I must however note here that the better side did not win in the semi-final match between the City and Bengal Tigers. What a name for a women's team! The Tigers, or Tigresses whatever you would like to call them, certainly played much better than their opponents. Their team work and stick-work were well-nigh perfect. Were they allowed the penalty bully in the first half, the engagement might have told a different tale. They need however more stamina to keep up to the last.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL

The Madras United, who were first named Sea-gulls, did not come up to expectations. They went down to the Bombay Greys without any serious opposition. I hope both these sides as well as U.P. and C.P. would give attractive displays in the National Championship. Five teams have entered for it. Chances are that Bombay and Bengal would meet again in the final, unless U.P. or C.P. upset their calculations.

The Emar Cup has not attracted much attention from the public although the competition had two upcountry teams fighting in it. Let us hope that they will support the Inter-Provincial as well as they did last year. Otherwise I am afraid the B.P.H.A. will find it hard to sponsor it in future.

BOMBAY'S HOPE

The men's inter-provincial will commence this week. Trial matches are going on for the final selection of the team which will represent Bombay. Some of the old stagers like Dique and "Herby" Lynn, are taking a hand in this business. It may be expected that the strongest possible combination will be put up and no deserving player will be kept out by the machinations, of interested parties. Then Bombay's chances for regaining the National title will be bright indeed. Here's best of luck to Bombay.

A WORD TO SELECTORS

I understand the all-India Selectors will meet in Bombay after the Inter-Provincial Tournament is over and choose the men who will represent India in the World Olympic Games to be held in London early in August next. I hope the selectors will be here to witness all the matches at least in the last stages of the competition. They must all the likely players in action before they are finally selected.

I sincerely hope that provincialism and communalism will have no place in this matter. Merit alone should count. If our selectors are not impartial but are guided by the spirit of favouritism, then we may be sure that the World Championship which India has held since 1928, will be lost. This should never happen.

FUND FOR OLYMPIC TEAMS

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of Naval Tata, President of the I.H.F., the money needed for sending of the hockey team to England is on the fair way to realisation. I am reliably assured that the R.W.I.T.C. will extend their helping hand in this respect.

Pity that the President of the I.O.A., the Maharaja of Patiala, who had undertaken to raise three lakhs of rupees to cover the expenses of all the Olympic teams, did not move in the matter as earnestly as he should have. Then we would not have this last minute running about to raise the funds.

The B.P.H.A. is arranging a Grand Ball, with the assistance of the W.I.F.A. at the Cooperage on Saturday, May 8, to help the I.H.F. Tour Fund. I trust all sportsmen and sports women of this city will flock at the Cooperage then to make it a great success.

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Drama, Tragedy And Farce In The White House

THE presidential elections are dominating the American scenes. The question "will there be a change at the White House?" Is, however, transcending the limits of local U. S. interest.

There is a feeling, all over the world, that whatever happens now in America makes a lot of difference to everybody on our shrunken globe. Happy times were those when nobody abroad cared for the outcome of the elections and few at home—except the prospective office-holders— got excited about them

The very first president, George Washington, imposing, handsome and victorious, was elected unanimously. He carried with him to the vice-presidency pudgy and short John Adams. At the beginning of America's War of Independence John Adams, one of the 5—6 fathers of the U.S., overruled certain objections and made Washington Commander-in-Chief of the new army. And now, it was only thanks to Washington, that he obtained the vice-presidency. It did hurt him but many years had to elapse, until he showed how keenly he felt about such things.

An Ex-President Runs Away From The Inauguration

Washington served two terms. After his retirement, John Adams was elected for the next term, the third in the presidential chronology of the U.S. In 1800 John Adams was presented for re-election by his party. Thomas Jefferson was the candidate of the opposition, and was elected. The defeat exasperated John Adams; on the day of the inauguration the little, pudgy man rose very early in the morning and had himself driven from Washington so as not to witness his successor's taking office. Thus the U. S. were for some hours left without legal government.

Jefferson was in 1804, nominated for a second term. By then, he became very popular and out of 176 votes 162 were cast in his favour. One of them was by an elector from the State of Massachusetts; his name happened to be John Adams.

Jefferson refused to drive to his inauguration in a coach and six, a precedent set by George Washington himself. In line with his democratic manners, he took no notice of diplomatic rank. Ambassadors who appeared in gold lace and dress sword for their ceremonial calls on the President, found him in undress and in slippers

Abraham Lincoln alone proved a match in this respect. An ambassador surprised him in the White House with his shoes and brushes in his hands. To the ambassador's question why he does the cleaning of his shoes, Lincoln answered "Whom else's shoes should I clean?"

A Strange Coincidence

A few days before John Adams' death a gentleman called upon him and asked him to give a toast, which should be presented at the Fourth of July banquet as coming from him. The old man said: "I will give you, INDEPENDENCE FOREVER". The toast was presented at the banquet, where it was received with deafening cheers; and almost at that moment Adams passed away.

Among the last words which the dying man said were these: "Thomas Jefferson still survived!" But Thomas Jefferson did not survive. On the same Fourth of July, the anniversary of the United States' birth, Jefferson too, died. In fact Adams survived him by a few hours.

A Vice President Went Drunk To The Inauguration

A disgraceful scene unparalleled in history, spoiled Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration, 4tth March 1865. Andrew Johnson, once an illiterate journeyman tailor, whom his wife taught to read and write was his Vice-President As Johnson pronounced the first sentence of his vice-presidential inaugural speech, it became obvious that he was drunk. "The blush of indignation and shame mantled the cheeks of Ambassadors, Senators, Justices, while Abraham Lincoln declined to recognise him on the evening of the same day, at the inauguration ball. "Johnson's friends attributed his lack of dignity and incoherence in his speech to his illness and to a stimulant he consequently took to aid him in the ordeal of the inauguration.

By Henry Guttmann

They said that owing to his weakened condition the effect of the stimulant was greater than he anticipated. The explanation did not convince the country as a the U. S. Presidents acceeded to their high offices through assassination. Lincoln's end at the hands of the half-mad actor John Wilkes Booth gave the Presidency to Vice-President Andrew Johnson. Chester A Arthur entered the White House when President Garfield died on September 2, 1881, from the wounds inflicted upon him three months earlier by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau.

White House

The official residence of th e U.S. Presidents has been the scene of many historic events described on this page.

whole and Jefferson's hopes to become President by election at the end of Lincoln's second term were blasted for ever. He became, however, President by succession, when Lincoln was murdered. At the expiration of his first term he was not even renominated. General Grant was elected as his successor. Andrew Johnson felt the humiliation so keenly that he refused to ride with Grant to his inauguration. He remained, instead, sulky, in the White House

General Grant's Civilian Defeat

For the man to whom the Southern States capitulated in 1865, the election to the presidency proved to be a tragedy

Both his terms were full with scandals, and but few remained in the United States who were ready to believe that he himself profited nothing from the countless and shameless raids on public money which took place in the very shadow of the White House. And yet, he was a honest man, alone among the thieves whom he choose for high offices. In 1875 in one of the greatest frauds on the revenue, perpetrated by the "Whiskey Ring" Grant's private secretary, General Babcock, was involved. Grant shielded him, as he shielded every crook possessing certain abilities Total frauds unearthed under Grant's second term, amounted to 75,000,000 dollars.

Nemesis hounded down the man, who allowed these frauds to be perpetrated. He himself fell victim to swindling practices He lost his whole fortune when a firm which he joined after leaving White House became bankrupt in 1884. He remained penniless just at the time when be began to suffer from cancer of the throat. In order to save his family from need, he wrote his "Personal Memoirs" Here the qualities of the great soldier shone again. He did not allow his terrible sufferings to interfere with his task and it was only four days before his death that he finished the manuscript which earned for his family half a million dollars

Assassins And The White House

No less than three of the U. S. Presidents acceeded to their high offices through assassination. Lincoln's end at the hands of the half-mad actor John Wilkes Booth gave the Presidency to Vice-President Andrew Johnson. Chester A Arthur entered the White House when President Garfield died on September 2, 1881, from the wounds inflicted upon him three months earlier by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau.

And the most remarkable man among modern Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, entered the White House in consequence of an assassin's bullet. Roosevelt served as Vice-President under McKinley. He was put into that office by what is called Big Business, in order to get him away from the governorship of New York where he became a highly disturbing factor. On September 6, however, President McKinley, then at the peak of his popularity, was shot and fatally wounded by the Polish anarchist Czolgosz the very moment he held out his hand to shake that of his murderer. Roosevelt, politically "buried" as Vice-President, became President of the United States and the worst scourge American big business have ever known.

A President Killed By His Office

Three presidents were killed in office. There was a fourth, Woodrow Wilson, who broke down under the weight of the responsibilities with which his office loaded him. He went to Europe as the man who saved democracy, intent to safeguard it for future generations. His work, the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, however, was repudiated by his own people, which suddenly and vehemently turned isolationist. Wilson saw the shape of things to come and he put up a heroic fight in order to prevent the worst.

Against medical advice, he undertook a tour on which he hoped to change the minds of the people. While speaking for human solidarity he suffered a stroke. He lingered on for the remaindr of his term and he had to witness the orgy of reaction and corruption under his Republican successor, Warren Mamaliel Harding. Never did the White House witness such a measure of human tragedy as during the months while it harboured the dying soul of Woodrow Wilson within its walls.

Under The Water Without Air

(By Thomas R. Henry)

THE U. S. Navy has undertaken a long-range programme for developing a "true submarine."

This will be a craft capable of remaining entirely submerged as long as supplies of food and fuel last, and will have sufficient speed to race surface ships.

Present alterations of several fleet submarines, including the use of an improved version of the German "Schnorkel", the breathing apparatus enabling Nazi undersea craft to go all the way from Hamburg to Tokyo without surfacing, are only preliminary steps to this end.

The "Schnorkel" believed to have been developed by Dutch submarine engineers just prior to the war and taken over by Hitler's forces when they invaded Holland, is a relatively simple apparatus. It consisted only of a large tube with two pipes, one for intake of air and the other for exhaust It had a float-operated valve which closed automatically when the submarine was forced to dive or when it got into heavy seas. The top of this pipe projected above the water about as much as a periscope.

No Exposure To Radar

It enabled the engines to get air, without which they could not operate. Thus the submarine could proceed at 15 to 20 feet under water as long as its fuel oil held out. The great advantage was that almost no surface was exposed to radar echoing devices that had put undersea boats in constant peril by night as well as day

American naval engineers, it is understood have greatly improved the "Schnorkel" but it is considered only a temporary step in the programme ahead. Actually, it now appears the German idea was more than 300 years old. A similar device was part of the first successful under-water craft built by a Dutch doctor in 1620. This wooden boat, made waterproof with grease and leather, was able to stay submerged for several hours about 20 feet under water. The inventor said that he had found a 'secret "liqui" that would restore the purity of contaminated air. Actually contemporary spies reported, he used a floating bladder with tubes attached which brought fresh air from the surface. There the idea rested until the last war.

Real Submarine

The "true submarine" the navy contemplates will have no surface connections. The "secret liquid" of the Dutch doctor might be an answer to the problem, if anything of the sort existed.

The second German development was the use of Hydrogen Peroxide as an engine fuel. This actually made it possible for subs to move at great speeds without any air but only for a short time. The consumption of fuel was enormous and it would have been impossible for any boat to have carried enough even for a short voyage entirely underwater.

The Germans were driven to these developments by necessity with the appearance of radar-finding devices. The American Navy was never under any such necessity during the war and now is able to attack the problem at leisure.

Two men, neither of championship class, and whose knowledge of the rules of golf was no more accurate than their technical knowledge of the various shots, were standing on the first tee on the Mudtown course. The first fairway was bordered on the right by a row of oak trees.

One of the men teed his ball and, taking a swing, sliced to such an extent that the ball struck one of the trees fairly, and came bounding back over the tee, so that the player in question, without moving from his stance, caught the ball in his hand as it was passing

With a bewildered look on his face, he turned to his opponent and asked: "What shall I do now?"

His opponent, without studied effort or inclination to make a joke replied: "Tee it up, hit it again and then put your hands in your pockets".

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT FILMS

Britain is one of the first countries to concentrate on producing special films for children.

By Mary Field
Director of the Children's Entertainment Films Division, of the Gaumont-British Instructional Film Company.

Many years elapsed after the introduction of printing before special books were produced for children, so it is not surprising to find that the film industry had nearly reached the age of 50 years before the production of children's films was considered seriously.

One of the first countries to concentrate on this important side of film making is Britain. In 1944 Mr. J. Arthur Rank, finding a grave shortage of suitable films for his children's cinema clubs in the Odeon and Gaumont theatres, set up the Children's Entertainment Films Section of G-B. Instructional Ltd.

The organisers of Children's Entertainment Films found themselves working in a new field. All research into the reaction of children to the cinema of necessity, had been carried out with films made primarily for adults, and such research gave little guidance as to what the children would require in films made specially for them

Trial And Error

Children's Entertainment Films, therefore, worked on a system of trial and error. They made films of all types, and these were shown in the Gaumont and Odeon Clubs. Careful observations of the reactions of the audiences served as a guide to further production, and gradually certain rules for production have been evolved. There is no way of assessing the reaction of children to films except by sitting among them. A child is not capable of analysing his reactions to films or of making reliable statements on his taste.

During its three-and-a-half years of life, C.E.F. has progressed from short to long stories, together with serials, series of episodes, travel and nature films, cartoons, community singing films, and a children's topical film which appears every four weeks. Although some of the earlier productions might be justly criticised, none of them has failed to hold the interest of the audience for which they are intended—boys and girls between the ages of seven and 14. This is, perhaps rather a wide age range, but most of the pictures are made for the eight to 11-plus group—the "realist" age.

Juvenile Reaction

It is too early yet to speak with any authority upon the taste of children in entertainment films, since there is not yet sufficient material for documented research, but already certain trends in the children's reactions to children's pictures are emerging. To begin with, it is clear that the children's natural taste in films is good. They are appreciative of good craftsmanship in production. Their taste is for a simple straightforward story, logically told in pictures, without unnecessary dialogue

They do not understand many adult conventions in the cinema, and children's films should be free of unnecessary technical complications. At the same time, a children's audience is an alert audience, and more prepared to participate in the showing of films than an adult one. It is, however, essential that the subject of the film shall be within the experience of the audience if the children are to take part intelligently in its exhibition. A point worth serious consideration is whether any harm done to children by adult films may not be the result of their eye being entertained by movement on the screen, while their brain remains fallow

MARKED PREFERENCES

It is not possible to make sweeping assertions as to what children like. Differences of taste are marked between age groups, between boys and girls and between what may be called introverts and extroverts. There is, however, one factor which is common to every group, and that is a preference for seeing children of their own age and type. Certain interesting facts are now emerging about the kind of adult actor that holds the attention of the children, and the casting of adult characters in children's films is now done in accordance with the children's clearly marked preferences for certain types.

Three different sorts of serial have been produced for children; a children's story on the familiar lines of commercial serial films, a series of slapstick stories, introducing the same characters each week, and a serial cartoon film. Each of these serials has held the attention of the children, and the success of three such different types suggests that the attraction of the serial for a child audience lies not in its excitement and suspense, but rather in its appeal to the familiar, which is already recognised in children's books and broadcasting.

Honest Laughter

Already it is possible to recognise the different kinds of noise made by a child audience. There is the screech of excitement for the adult coloured cartoon and the adult serial. But although this sound greets the titles, it may quickly die down, and may mislead the casual observer, who does not notice that this noise is not made by the whole audience

There is the appreciative "Oooh" of pleasure, the delightful laugh of complete release, the disordered hum of a bored audience, and the occasional complete silence of absorbed attention. This should not be sustained too long. The aim of Children's Entertainment Films is not merely to interest the children, but to make films which will be greeted with the good sound of interested talk with honest laughter and with the rare silence

When children go to be entertained they are not in the right mood for receiving any kind of direct moral instruction or education, but such an activity as film-going is essentially part of their general education. In children's films, therefore, they are introduced to foreign countries, or to interesting places in their own country, such as the docks, the canals and the ballet. The community singing films introduce them to folk songs well sung. Above all, an effort is made in every film to bring the children into contact with good examples of human behaviour. When it is necessary to introduce bad characters these characters are always ridiculous and never have the glamour of gangsters.

Production Arrangements

Early films made by C.E.F. followed the accepted pattern of the Westerns, with the clearly marked difference between "good" and "bad", but recently it has been possible to move on from this kind of story to straightforward films of achievement, such as "Circus Boy" and "Fortune Lane."

C.E.F. does not itself produce films, but contracts with other companies all over the world to make films under its supervision and according to the principles which it has evolved. Recently financial world problems have made this international production question more difficult, but with goodwill, no doubt it can be solved.

Children's entertainment films are not only made all over the world, but they are shown regularly in Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and, this year, in Holland, while successful isolated exhibitions have been arranged in France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Malaya and Hong Kong.

International Understanding

To provide entertainment for so many children in different countries is a responsibility too great for any single commercial organisation. Children's Entertainment Films has the advantage of being advised by the Advisory Council on Children's Entertainment Films. This body represents Government departments and national societies interested in the leisure activities of children, and its advice is sought at every stage of production. The Council and the production group work in great harmony.

So far C.E.F. has produced five short stories, 10 long stories, 36 Magazine films, 11 cartoons, 14 weeks of serial story and a great number of short films of all kinds. A production schedule based on the experience of the last three years is already in hand for 1948 and 1949. The production of comedies and fantasies is receiving special attention.

Inaugurated merely to fill a want in two groups of children's cinema clubs in Britain, C.E.F. is already becoming an important part of informal education in many countries, and in the not too far distant future, may be a valuable source of international understanding among children throughout the world.

Indian Troops Battle Against Snow In Kashmir

Till the weather changes Indian Army Troops engaged in Kashmir will have to count it among their enemies. This photograph brings out the difficulties confronting the Indian Army Troops in maintaining their lines of communication through snow-covered posses. The three men are patrolling in the snow.

An Aberdeen woman went to her kirk one Sunday and heard an impressive sermon on the good Samaritan. So impressed was she that on her return she said to a friend, "Weel, I'll never turn a beggar awa' frae ma door ony mair".

A few days later a tramp knocked at her door, and, true to her resolve, she ran indoors and cut a slice of bread—from the lodger's loaf.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey ....

Both North and South overbid, but declarer was able to bring home his contract because he timed his play perfectly to take advantage of the opponents' assistance. West opened a diamond and dummy's jack won the trick. The primary essential was to keep East from getting the lead too soon. Dummy led a low club and East co-operated by ducking. Declarer would have done well by playing the jack, but his nine served the purpose

West won and had to shift to a heart. A low heart lead would have been best, but West elected to play the jack—not a bad play if East happened to hold the queen instead of the king. Once again declarer took time by the forelock. He could not yet afford to lose the lead to East, so dummy's ace won the heart trick and East signalled by dropping the seven

On the next club lead from dummy East put in the queen. South took the ace and West threw a heart. Declarer led the spade ten. West played the queen and North took the ace, returning the jack. West won and led his last heart. Now, at last, East got in with the king. (South dropped the queen) and led a second diamond. Declarer went right up with the ace to lead his last heart, and North made two heart tricks. South discarded a club and West, to prevent North from running two more spades, kept both his spades and let go two diamonds.

Now declarer, who had not failed to note the drop of East's eight on the second spade lead, returned to his hand with the spade seven. Then he led the diamond queen and West had to give North the last trick with nine of spades.

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 9 5
♡ A 10 8 4
◇ J 8
♣ 7 6 3

WEST
♠ A Q 6 4
♡ J 3 2
◇ K 10 7 5 3
♣ 10

EAST
♠ 8 2
♡ K 7 6
◇ 9 4 2
♣ K Q 8 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 10 7 3
♡ Q 9 5
◇ A Q 6
♣ A J 9 2
♣A J 9 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	1◇	1♠	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3N.T.	All Pass		

TRIBUTES TO DR. SINHA

Sachchidananda Sinha Commemoration volume. Edited by P. N. Gour Published by the United Press, Patna Rs. 10.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha is a veteran author, advocate, publicist and politician and the esteem in which he is held by his countrymen was shown by the fact that he was asked to preside over the inaugural session of the Indian Constituent Assembly. In Bihar his own province, he occupies a unique place and it is no wonder that his friends and admirers should have thought of presenting a commemoration volume to him on his 75th birthday. Actually the idea is of earlier origin, but it appears to have materialised in a concrete form only last year

This volume contains a large number of messages, tributes and articles from his admirers, associates and friends. Their very list snows the catholicity of his interests and the wide range of his friendships.

Unfortunately there is a certain amount of overlapping in this publication but that can be explained by the fact that it was in gestation for a long period and that its editing has been done by more than one person

N.J.

Krishna And Radha

(Via Keyt)

GITA GOVINDA (The Loves of Krishna and Radha) by Jaya Dev. Translated from Sanskrit by George Keyt, Kutub Publishers, Rs. 5/8/-.

Jaya Dev's "Gita Govind" is one of the most celebrated Sanskrit poems devoted to the divine love of Krishna and Radha. Numberless poets in ancient and medieval India were inspired by this theme, which has not lost its appeal even in modern days. Jaya Deva conceived his "Gita Govinda" as a pure love lyric, though it deals essentially (like the more celebrated "Meghaduta" of Kalidas) with the poignant pain of separation in love.

Radha recalls the amorous valours of her beloved in exquisite imagery and Jaya Dev proudly boasts at the end that the reader will find in his work, "Whatever is of the condition of love's discernment shown with beauty in poetic form, and all skill in the art of heaven's musicians, and all of reflections on Vishnu"

Unlike many of his contemporaries who saw some mystic, divine meaning in the loves of Krishna and Radha, Jaya Dev portrays them here in their frankly sensuous and even voluptuous appeal. Every stanza abounds with breasts and hips and George Keyt has taken delight not only in translating them in English but also in portraying them with brush and colour. Not a little of the appeal of the present volume has in its frankly erotic full-page illustrations.

But then Keyt is more well-known as a painter than a poet. The virtuosity displayed in this volume will give joy to his old admirers and win many new ones. Sanskrit poetry is a highly stylised affair. Even amours have their strict formalities and conventions. It is not easy to convey those symbolisms in an alien language without making them look either artificial or outrageous. Keyt has, however, performed his task with devotion and ability. The present volume should be welcomed by all lovers of the arts—not merely of "Ars Amatoria."

N. G. JOG.

College Magazines

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE MAGAZINE: March 1948

A comendable effort has been made to bring out the College magazine this year in a style excelling the previous ones. The issue contains a variety of topical articles and photographs. Life-sketches of Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru add elegance and mention must be made also of the colour portrait of the Late Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Opportunities have been provided to young writers, giving lesser prominence to the usual college activities.

BHARATI: Annual Publication of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Megji Mathradas Arts College and Narrondas Manordas Institute of Science, Andheri. Re. 1/8.

This is the second annual number of the college—an institution with an individuality, and a soul of its own. A special word of appreciation is due to the Editors for the eloquent tribute they have paid to the Mahatma. There is a blend of articles in Gujerati, Hindi, Marathi and English.

G. V. K.

INTRODUCTION TO IQBAL

POEMS FROM IQBAL, Translated from the Urdu by V. G. Kiernan, Kutub Publishers, Bombay, Rs. 7/8.

To those who are not conversant either with Urdu or Persian, Iqbal is more a name than a reality. Unlike Tagore who is available in translation in almost all the languages of the world, Iqbal is a sealed book to most. They take his poetic greatness for granted, but also wrongly believe that his message is of value only to his own co-religionists. Moreover the fact that Iqbal is often hailed as the prophet of Pakistan makes him politically suspect in many minds—though Prof. Edward Thompson has categorically stated that latterly, Iqbal had completely changed his views.

The author and publishers must be therefore complimented for making this volume available to English readers. "POEMS FROM IQBAL" are taken from Iqbal's three volumes of Urdu verse of which the second is considered to be his masterpiece. In making his selections, Victor Kiernan sought advice from the best critics, and added some poems he considered of modern interest. The volume thus illustrates all the chief tendencies of style and thought to be found in the best of Iqbal's works. The translation is done faithfully yet ably and though Kiernan has tried to maintain the original pattern and sometimes even metre, the force and rhythm for which Iqbal's poetry is famous is successfully conveyed to the reader who is making his first acquaintance with Iqbal in these pages.

This volume is most attractively got up with a striking frontispiece of the Poet and should be an acquisition to every library.

J.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has issued the following circular to all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Units—

INSPECTION SUB-COMMITTEE

A Sub-Committee of (1) Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya (2) Smt. Dhanuben, (3) Shri Jayant Pandya (4) Shri Murli Harite and (5) Shri Rasik F. Shah has been appointed to visit different Branches. They will try to solve their problems and difficulties and be of some assistance. It is high time that we should systematise our work and with more enthusiasm make progress steadily.

BALKAN-JI-BARI UNIFORM

It has been decided that the following uniforms for the Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers be revived, all clothes to be made from handspun and handwoven Khadi.

BOYS: COMPULSORY — White shirt with Shakespeare collar and Navy Blue shorts.

VOLUNTARY— Khaki Stockings, shoes and Gandhi cap.

GIRLS: COMPULSORY — White blouse with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves; Navy Blue Skirt.

VOLUNTARY—Shoe or champals.

MALE WORKERS: The same uniform as for boys.

FEMALE WORKERS: COMPULSORY—White blouse with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves: white sari with blue border.

VOLUNTARY—Foot-wear.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

Each Balkan-ji-Bari unit should be a truly representative body of the children of all castes and creeds. The Secretaries are requested to contact the workers and children of other communities in their locality and see that they too join our Great Brotherhood. We should also have as many units as Wards and Suburbs in Bombay. If any of the workers of any Unit has got any contacts with a social worker or a friend who may be induced to take interest in our Association, he or she should try to interest such worker and also inform our office immediately so that every Ward and Suburb may hum with the Balkan-ji-Bari activities.

POOR CHILDREN'S FUND

Well-to-do children should not forget their poor brethren members of our Association. They may be requested to contribute their mite to this fund on special occasions, such as birthdays, etc. From this fund every year scholarships are awarded to poor children.

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS CLASSES DURING VACATION

The school examinations have been over or will be over shortly. Then follows the vacation. This period of about two months should not be allowed to be wasted by our members. The following suggestions from Miss Indumati Chimanlal will give you an idea how to utilise this time:—

(i) Crafts and arts are the best creative activities and are accepted as important mediums of education. Classes for these may be organised by the Local Baris

(ii) The local school building may be utilised for these classes.

(iii) The local teachers may be requested to help, and an honorarium may be paid to them

(iv) Children should be induced to join the classes on payment of some fees to cover the expenditure which should not be very great.

(v) If any donation and monetary help is received it should go towards obtaining equipment.

(vi) Care should be taken that proper register and record of work is maintained and the quality of the work done is kept high.

(vii) Along with these classes some First Aid or such other training in sanitation or civic life may be given to children.

(viii) Some children may evince some interest in teaching literacy and they might be taught how to teach adults.

(ix) All the classes and activities must have one common aim in view—the training of children in social responsibility

In order to encourage the Units to start such classes the Provincial Bari will be glad to give on loan the required equipment or output.

LABOUR WELFARE WORK

The Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay is ready to work and co-operate with our Association. In order to acquaint the Superintendents and Inspectors of the Labour Welfare Departments about Balkan-ji-Bari, it is decided to hold a series of lectures. During these series of lectures problems and activities of children will be discussed. The lectures have been arranged on Saturdays from 3 to 4 p.m. The Bari workers also will profit by attending the lectures.

Children of Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

The local units which may come across the particular cases of Corporal punishment in Schools are requested to communicate them to this office, and take the necessary steps themselves to redeem the children of this calamity.

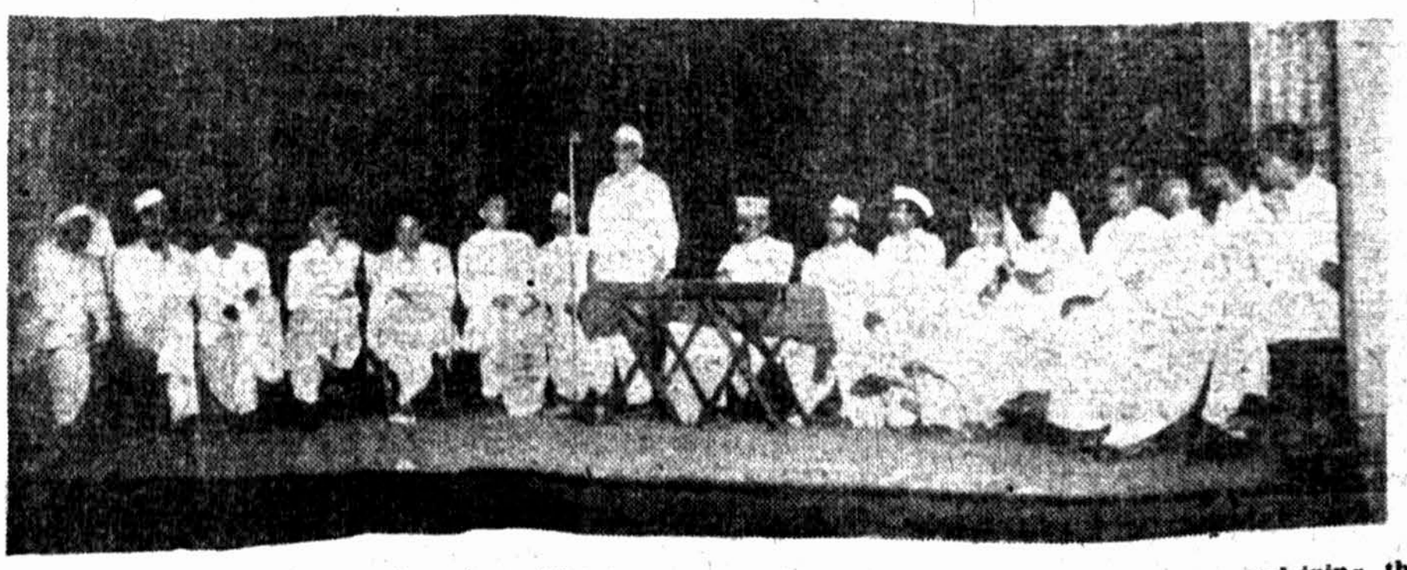
Let all of us be up and doing. If you require any assistance from the Provincial Body you are welcome to ask for it

* * *

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21. He will be pleased to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay



Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh), explaining the aims and objects of the Association on the occasion of its Ghatkopar Branch Anniversary.

Let us talk it over—

Tomorrow is Karve Day. The galaxy of women leaders participating in the 90th Birthday celebrations of Maharshi Karve is a truer measure of his success in championing the cause of women's education than the fact that the Congress President is to preside over the function or that a purse of one lac of rupees is to be presented to him

For, even as a child or a young man Anna, as he is familiarly known, was shy to approach big personalities. Neither did he go after money. Both followed him as the real worth of his work was proved. And to assess it once more, we have to imagine social conditions in India during the last few decades of the nineteenth century.

In those days, women were neither heard nor so much as seen in public places. The idea of educating girls on the same lines as boys was looked upon as a heresy while to talk of sex-equality was preposterous. The hypocritic society continued to call woman 'Sahacharini' (co-worker), and 'Gruhini' (mistress of the house), but in actual life she was nothing but just an appendage of man. She had no individual existence as is abundantly clear from the condition of widows in those times.

Widowhood was looked upon as a divine dispensation and the widow serself as sort of a sinner! Her presence at ceremonials was barred as inauspicious. She had to foreswear ornaments, good clothes as also her natural embellishment of the hair. Thus dehumanised, she had to live a living death in the total suppression of all human emotions and aspirations. Even a slip of a girl-widow could not eccape the humiliation and torture as re-marriage for a woman was considered a sacrilege.

At such a time as this Anna Saheb who was himself a young widower and well-settled in his career as a Professor, showed the courage of swimming against the current of popular opinion. He had always been a sympathiser of the Hindu widow and proved an active worker when he married the widowed sister of his friend. The couple was treated as outcastes in their village and even their relations didn't escape public wrath. But Anna was not deterred from going ahead with the work of widow re-marriage.

However, after some days he realised that the cause of women could be served better by educating them so with this idea he started the Widows' Home, beginning with only one pupil. At Hingne Budruk six miles from Poona, the Widow's Home was started in a small hut surrounded by wilderness. Anna was still a professor in the Fergusson College and had to go trudging all the distance from the city every evening so that he could spend the night attending to the work of the Home. Again in the morning he returned to the city where his family stayed and it was always the "Home" which claimed his attention first But in spite of such self-less service his work could not win easy support from the public.

After all, was he not a reformist and promoter of re-marriage? People would be wary of sending young widows to the Home for fear of Anna's ideas infecting them! Gradually public opinion was becoming favourable to the idea of widows' education if not remarriage. Anna recognised the mood of the times and made 'widow-education' his new mission as it had to face the least line of resistance unlike the cause of re-marriage which was opposed on religious grounds. This change had the desirable effect. Luckily he got the active co-operation of a group of selfless women not to say his own wife—Baya—who devoted their lives to the Home. Soon it grew into a boarding school for all women having branch schools in different places in the province and in 1916 it reached its full height with the establishment of the Indian Women's University.

However, the popular support had not won official recognition to the Women's University because it had the courage to keep English language at its proper place in its curriculum. The medium of instruction was the regional vernacular language for this was the only way to spread education among greater numbers who couldn't be expected to master a foreign language at great expense of money and energies Besides, it was in this university that useful subjects like Domestic Science Painting and Music were given an academic status. Times have changed vastly and the Women's University gained Government recognition only last year which was also the Golden Jubilee year of the Widows' Home.

Today when a woman becomes a Minister or goes abroad as India's Ambassador none else could be happier than Annasaheb Karve who worked for her real emancipation So here's wishing many happy returns of the day to dear old Anna, our great benefactor. May he score a century!

—LEELA.

Beauty Hints—II

HAND CREAM EACH NIGHT AND A MANICURE A WEEK —THAT'S FORMULA FOR GROOMED HANDS

By Elizabeth Taylor

Attractive hands are very important to a girl. They are not only a sign of good grooming, but boys always seem to like to hold a hand that is soft and well cared for. ..

My favourite beauty trick is to apply a thick coating of hand cream just before going to bed. I then put on a pair of white cotton gloves and sleep with this cream on my hands all night.

I have found that this keeps them soft and well lubricated, thus avoiding hangnails and dryness.

At the same time I put cream on my elbows to keep them soft, too.

Another one of my hand beauty rules is to use hand lotion each time after washing. This gives protection to the hands when going outside and prevents chapping.

While working on the set of "A Date With Judy," the manicurist from the studio makeup department taught me how to give myself a really "professional' manicure.

The first step is to file the nails before applying any oil or washing the hands, for this would soften the nails and make them tear more easily under the filing.

For correct filing, you must sweep around the entire nail tip in a single stroke, holding the emery board slightly tipped toward the underside.

The manicurist cautioned me against using a sawing motion or going into the corners where the nail joins the cuticle.

After filing the tips of my nails into an oval shape, I use the fine side of an emery board to remove any remaining rough edges.

Now the nails are ready for buffing which I do lightly but firmly, using a small amount of pumice. The manicurist said that daily buffing of the nails will make them stronger, which in turn will give them a chance to grow longer.

For shaping the cuticles, I use a pusher and am careful to avoid any pressure

If I have a hangnail, I snip it off and apply a touch of tincture of iodine.

I am now ready for the polish (Mother lets me use a clear shade only) which I apply with two strokes to a nail, using a full brush that will spread to the edges.

I do the left hand first, keeping a tissue handy to remove any polish that might run to the wrong spot.

Each night I like to apply another coat, for the more polish you put on the nails, the more protection they have.

Our Beauty Columnist

UNUSUAL JOB OF MADAME HILDA

Brain Trust Of Hollywood Producers

Of all the specialisation experts training actors in the studios, Madame Hilda Grenier's job is undoubtedly one of the most unusual. Among other things she teaches actresses how to walk. Her advice to them—currently, at least—is: "Look like an upturned bell girls Walk pouter-pigeon style.'

A former companion of England's Queen Mary, and thoroughly Irish despite the French name she acquired by marriage Madame Grenier earns a handsome living as technical adviser on period pictures turned out by all studios.

Paramount recently took advantage of her talents not for a costume film but to teach the misses Wanda Hendrix, Andrea King and Eva Gabor the art of proper perambulating in a feature called "Abigail, Dear Heart' The story unfolds in Connecticut, era of 1906. It was fashionable then to stick the chest way out in front and the bustle in back. Modern girls would find it tough to master the walking business. Hence, the buzzer was sounded for Madame Grenier.

Of course, this expert couldn't begin to make a decent living via that one speciality alone. She's chock full of knowledge on other matters important to moviemaking. Research is her chief forte.

While all major companies operates their own Research departments, Madame Grenier has a vast library of her own and a collection of photos detailing costumes and manners in bygone decades. Each summer she tours a foreign land, photographing historical spots and museum exhibits. Director Mitchell Leisen put her on the payroll months before "Abigail" got into production. Seemingly unimportant facts were catalogued by Madame Grenier and brought out for use as true atmospheric effects.

What would society folk talk about in 1906? If the scene were set in February, they probably chatted about Alice Roosevelt's wedding to Nicholas Longworth. In March, Meridian, Miss., was visited by a destructive earthquake and on April 14, President Teddy Roosevelt spoke of the 'man with the muckrake' and advocated an inheritance tax. Five days later most of San Francisco was destroyed in an earthquake.

BONER CHECKER

Sequences in the film include the playing of phonograph recordings, so Leisen had to know what sort of wax melodies America was buying in 1906. Madame Grenier discovered that Enrico Caruso was all the rage, his first Victor discs having been made in 1903. Leisen had hoped to include a Caruso recording of "O Sole Mio," but the Madame said Nix—it wasn't made until 1916. ten years too late for the story.

"No matter how much thought and effort we give to research, boners are apt to creep in, declared Madame Grenier. "For instance, we spent weeks creating an exterior setting in rural Connecticut and managed to get the architecture precise, the landscaping correct, the colours right for that season of the year. But after three days of shooting, a visitor from New England walked on the set and said, "my, how lovely. Only we don't have oak trees in this section of the State!"

Folks in those days had their own slang, too. Grub was the Yankee for food, Arguly meant to argue, by-gorry was an acceptable oath. Telephone pay stations were located in every corner store, but conversation was in the open as there were no booths.

Why all this detail? The average moviegoer may inquire. Producers know it's necessary. It gives the actors a feeling of reality and lends an air of lifelike authenticity to the proceedings. And, on top of that, moviemakers don't relish being chided by the fans. The slightest boner in any film inspires thousands of letters from the error-hawks.

"Incidentally, driving was almost as dangerous then as now, chuckled the lady. "You could drive a car without a license. didn't even have to take an examination and car plates were of leather with white figures. The numbers were the owner's street address."

Madame Grenier soon leaves for China to visit her son, an executive with China National Airways. But it won't be entirely a holiday. She'll have her camera and notebook along to gather data in case a studio should phone some day and ask whether ice cream was eaten in Shanbhai in 1890. In any event, Hilda will know

Mrs. Aung San In Delhi

A reception was given to Mrs. Aung San, widow of the Burmese leader, at Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, last Sunday. The distinguished visitor is sitting between Lady Mountbatten and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru.

WOMEN'S PAGE

This Article May Be Of Interest To YOU!

KEEPING BLOOD PRESSURE DOWN

There is no sure cure once the blood pressure goes up, but with research furthering knowledge, the picture is brightening for thousands afflicted.

By Irvine H. Page and A. C. Corcoran

ONE of every three deaths would be postponed, years of worry, economic dependence and illness would be avoided if arterial hypertension—high blood pressure—and its related diseases could be abolished.

What is high blood pressure? What makes it high? And what can be done about it now?

Blood pumped from the heart flows through ever-narrowing channels—arteries and arterioles—into the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries, where it does its work of transport and nutrition.

The channels that lead from the capillaries to the heart broaden as they join and form veins. Little pressure is required to force the blood back to the heart. But a relatively high pressure is needed to pump blood through the smallest arterial channels (arterioles) into the capillaries. The level of pressure in the larger arteries is taken as the "blood pressure."

Pressure is recorded in millimetres of mercury. The method involves compression of the artery of the arm against the bone by an inflatable rubber bag. *Arterial pressure in normal adults is found to average 120 millimetres of mercury during the time when the heart is pushing the blood and about 80 millimetres of mercury in the interval between beats. The former is called systolic, the latter diastolic, pressure, and the two are recorded in this way*—120/80.

It is important to remember that variations around these averages are wide in perfectly normal people. But arterial pressure is in some people persistently and abnormally increased. This condition is called arterial hypertension, or more simply, "high blood pressure."

TWO VIEWPOINTS

The arterioles of patients who have long suffered from arterial hypertension are often thickened, narrowed and fibrous. Some physicians took the view that this hardening (solerosis) was the cause of the increased pressure. They reasoned that vessel thickening should impede flow, so that arterial pressure must rise for tissues to be nourished.

Another group believed that the hardening of arterioles was the result of increased arterial pressure. The two diametrically opposed viewpoints have different influences on the study of the disease, on the treatment and on the outlook for the patient.

Hardening of arterioles is largely irreversible—they generally can't be "unhardened." The belief that vessel damage preceded the pressure rise had a gloomy undertone. It suggested that there was little to do but tell the patient that the damage was done, that it would inexorably increase and, for want of anything better to say, that he had better take it easy.

But the bulk of evidence is now in favour of the second view that attributes vessel damage to the strain of increased pressure. The muscle of the arterioles first contracts, narrowing the vessels, so that the heart must beat harder and pressure rise to maintain the circulation.

This well-established view is a great deal more heartening than its predecessor or the contraction of muscles, unlike their hardening, is at least theoretically reversible. Taking this view, as we do, the problem of arterial hypertension has two main aspects. The first is the removal of the causes of increased pressure. The other is the arrest and prevention of vessel damage.

HEART MUST WORK HARDER

CAUSES of the condition are still obscure. Arterial hypertension occurs in such diseases as Bright's disease, inflammation of the kidney and tumors of the adrenal glands. Hypertension of this type the cause of which is discoverable, can sometimes be rather simply relieved.

In particular, one observation in animals has greatly stimulated research. This was demonstration that partial clamping of the artery which nourishes the kidney results in a persistent increase of arterial pressure that mimics hypertension of human beings.

This accounts for the hypertension that may complicate certain types of kidney disease. It may also be the cause of some of the increase in pressure in patients with arterial hypertension whose kidney vessels are damaged. But damage to the arterioles of the kidney, although common in established and severe hypertension is not found in the early and mild forms of the disease. It is still rather unlikely that we have accounted for the first elevations of arterial pressure in human beings.

Hypertension causes symptoms in proportion to the amount of arteriolar damage and heart strain, and these arise late in the disease. Consequently, arterial hypertension is commonly accidentally found in the course of routine physical examinations in people who believe themselves perfectly well.

Everyone knows that unpleasant emotions, whether from fear, anger or anxiety, may temporarily increase arterial pressure. It would be easy to claim that a persistent increase of arterial pressure often arises from these suppressed emotional strains.

QUESTION OF DIET

But the evidence for this claim is incomplete, although in patients who already have arterial hypertension the importance of added emotional stresses in increasing pressure is well established. Those whose pressure is increased or who have a tendency in that direction should try to relieve both the obvious and hidden strains of life.

Symptoms of the most varied sort may be present in some people, both from and before the first elevations of arterial pressure. They may be nervous and easily fatigued, not as the result of vessel strain, but as expressions of emotional stress in meeting the ways of life. Probably because the elevations of arterial pressure are intermittent rather than persistent in some such patients, they may never have any evidence of unusual vessel strain.

Then comes the question of diet. It was once thought that meat, particularly red meat, increased arterial pressure. The evidence, such as it is, is not convincing. A normal intake of meat of any sort is quite without effect on arterial pressure.

Excess fat increases pressure, adds to the strain on the heart and shortens life. This is not the fat the patient eats, but the excess he carries around with him. The problem of diet in hypertension is therefore solved by moderation and, in the presence of obesity, by deliberate slow reduction of body weight to a level preferably a little less than normal for the patient's height and age.

'SYMPATHECTOMIE

In certain acute states of kidney damage, excess salt increases blood pressure. In some forms of heart disease even a normal intake of salt increases the burden. But in uncomplicated hypertension, a normal intake of salt does not increase arterial pressure or heart work.

The question of vitamins may be disposed of by stating categorically that no known vitamin has been shown to reduce arterial pressure in this disease.

Operations are performed for the relief of arterial hypertension. They consist of severing many of the nerves which stimulate blood vessels. These nerves belong to a group called the "symoathetic nervous system" and the operations are known as "sympathectomies." Selection of patients for these operations and performance of the operations alike demand great skill.

In many patients the operations can do no good, and may entail only useless expense and invalidism. In others, particularly those whose disease is of short duration, pressure may fall to nearly normal levels for long periods and in others, symptoms such as headache and heart pain may be relieved.

SHOULD THE PATIENT KNOW

No promise can be made as to the result of an operation in any one patient, so that the risk and expense should be weighed against probable benefit. The exact means by which the operations sometimes do their good is not known.

We once compiled a list of drugs which have been used for the relief of hypertension. It included about 80 and was not complete. Most of these are now in disuse or are forgotten.

The few drugs that remain include principally mild sedatives, which tend to relieve some of the nervous strain so common in hypertensives. Another is known as thiocyanate, which principally relieves headache. It should be taken only under close supervision of the physician.

Sooner or later the question comes up about knowing one's blood pressure. We do not believe that it is useful for the patient

(Continued On Page 8)

Glamour On Skis!

Glamour is certainly personified in this picture of glorious Hollywood Starlet—KRISTINE MILLER as she wears a new ski-o-tard costume when starting off for a ski run at the famous Sun Valley.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

Dear Comrades,

I hope you do not mind my calling you 'Comrades' in the manner of our Premier and thrice-President of Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "Comrades and Friends!" That is how he used to begin his speeches in English—before he took to addressing Chambers of Commerce! It would have been amusing and edifying if force of habit had made him address the magnates and the millionaires of the European as well as Indian Merchants Chambers as "Comrades and friends".

Welcome, then, comrades and friends, to Bombay—the "First City of India", the city of immortal patriotic traditions;—welcome to "Gandhi Nagar" the temporary film-set town built for the A.I.C.C. session amidst the gaudy affluence of Marine Drive; welcome to the splendour of Malabar Hill which you must have doubtless visited to attend the Civic Reception to Premier Nehru, welcome also to the squalor of Parel and Worli slums which of course, have not been included in your sight-seeing programme

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Welcome to the city of flourishing Big Business, the city of Birla, Tata, Dalmia and Sakseria enterprises, welcome also to the city of the most militant working class of the country, the city of N. M. Joshi, Dange (he is in jail), Asoka Mehta (he is out of Congress), the city one third of whose electorate recently voted for Socialism.

Welcome to Azad Maidan, that hallowed battle-field of our non-violent wars of independence, which has been (appropriately and symbolically?) abandoned by the Congress and is used now almost exclusively for profit-making TAMASHAS of the capitalists while the venue of your meeting has been shifted to the plutocratic Marine Drive. Welcome to Azad Maidan, where many a freedom fighter fell under blows of police lathis and hail of bullets in the regime of the Imperialist Government; welcome also to Kamgar Maidan, in the mill area of Parel where students were lathi-charged, tear-gassed and fired upon, and a worker lost his life when police shot at him during a protest disturbance at a meeting addressed by the Deputy-Premier Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel!

Welcome to you, Comrades and friends of the AICC. elected representatives of the great mass organisation that won for us our national freedom; welcome to you, heroes of many a non-violent battle. Prison sentences, lathi charges, police firings—you paid in full measure the price of liberty. Who can be happier, prouder, than YOU on the achievement of independence. You were the tried and trusted lieutenants of Gandhiji in his satyagraha campaigns and the various activities of his constructive programme, and naturally none could be more grieved at the dastradly manner in which the Father of the Nation was assassinated

And so I, a humble obscure scribe sit down to write to you this letter—in the name of Gandhiji, and in the name of the epic struggle for freedom in which you took the leading part under his leadership. I write to you this letter because I fear that UNLESS YOU ACT, we are in danger of losing the moral principles which are a legacy of Gandhiji, and of betraying the cause of Freedom, Democracy and Social Justice for which you have all fought so nobly and so hard.

❦ ❦ ❦

You will remember, I hope, that on several occasions Gandhiji as well as other prominent leaders of the Congress had expressed the view-point that the Congress objective being the achievement of independence, the organisation should be wound up after that goal was reached. The implication was that in the post-freedom era, the anti-imperialist 'united front' based on class-collaboration would be unnecessary and parties and groups would have to be formed on the basis of economic ideologies. Yet the Congress was maintained after Freedom on the ground that now the organisation would be devoted to the well-being of the people. Do you honestly feel that the present-day Congress is fulfiling that role? Is it working for the economic betterment of the masses? Or is it fast becoming a Government Party (like the Kuomintang in China or the Communist Party in Russia) seeking the undemocratic elimination of rival parties and groups?

Do you remember how dissatisfied Gandhiji was, in the last days of his life, with the working of the Congress and the Congress Governments? Do you remember he likened it to a "caucus"? Do you think that the charges made by him and by many other responsible Congress workers were baseless? If not, what are you doing to save the organisation from such deterioration?

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, don't you think this is the opportune time for a complete stock-taking of the situation since the advent of freedom? If you will permit me, may I submit the items on which you have to check up the debit and credit side of the national balance sheet?

❦ ❦ ❦

INDEPENDENCE: On August 15, we all celebrated the birth of Independence. But are we really completely free of imperialist shackles? On January 26th, 1930, we took a pledge that "The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. WE BELIEVE THEREFORE, THAT INDIA MUST SEVER THE BRITISH CONNECTION.....". Are we going to honour that pledge? What's all this talk about "some sort of Dominion Status"? Why is the Law Member of a Congress Government fighting shy of the word 'Republic'? What is Lord Louis Mountbatten, friend and confidante of Churchill, up to? Vigilance, comrades, vigilance!

❦ ❦ ❦

WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT? The Congress; as demonstrated at the polls, represents the majority of the people. Hence the Congress was asked to form the Government. All these years of struggle and strife, the Congress has stood for certain principles, in sharp distinction with two particular elements—the pro-imperialist Moderates and the fire-eating communalists. One expected that the Congress Government would be free of these anti-national elements. What is Shyamaprosad Mukerjee one of the top leaders of the Mahasabha, doing there? What is the patriotic record of Sardar Baldeo Singh? What entitled Mr Bhabha, an obscure insurance magnate with no particular ability or national service to his credit, to be appointed a Cabinet Minister? The Congress was supporting the Kashmir National Conference in its struggle against the autocracy of the Maharaja when Gopalaswamy Iyenger was Dewan of that state. He was associated with a regime of anti-democratic repression. Could we find no one better to represent us at U.N.O. to argue our perfectly democratic stand on the question of Kashmir? Did not responsible Congress leaders and the Congress press charge Sir Girjashankar Bajpai of playing an anti-national and pro-imperialist role in America when he was Agent-General in Washington. Must we have a man of such antecedents as Secretary of our Foreign Department? What was the Congress opinion of Shanmukham Chetty when he "sold" India at Ottawa? Why was such a man appointed our Finance Minister? Are there no capable men in the ranks of proved patriots that we must recruit confirmed supporters of imperialism to run our Government?

❦ ❦ ❦

ANTI-COMMUNALISM: Are we, or are we not, pledged to fight and root out communalism, the demon which was responsible for the partition of the country AND FOR THE MURDER OF GANDHIJI? How is it, then, that Congress Governments have been cold and indifferent and, in some cases, positively hostile to attempts made for building up communal unity and fighting communalism? I can give you concrete instances.

A Peace and Unity rally organised by writers and artists of Bombay was BANNED on the same day that an R.S.S. rally was allowed. All over the country R.S.S members are being released and the Public Safety measures which were originally supposed to have been passed to crush communalism are being used almost exclusively to crush Communists and the Labour movement. Hindu, Sikh and Muslim communalists are being invited and encouraged to come into the Congress to take the place of the Socialists and the other Leftists who are leaving the Congress fold.

Within a few minutes of the assassination of Gandhiji a responsible Congress leader made a broadcast plea for clemency by saying on the radio that "forgiveness" was written on the Mahatma's dying face. ARE YOU SURE CONGRESS IS REALLY SERIOUS ABOUT FIGHTING COMMUNALISM AND BUILDING UP A SECULAR STATE?

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INTEGRITY: Charges of corruption and nepotism are being made on all sides. Some of these may be false and exaggerated. But are you sure that there is no favouritism and nepotism at work in Governmental appointments? Can it be said in each such case that the appointment was made solely on its merits, that it would have been made regardless of family connections? Are all members of the Government prepared for an impartial enquiry into the economic status of their immediate relations and dependents to establish how far they have financially benefited since the assumption of power by the National Government?

PLAIN-LIVING: The Congress and the Congress leaders are supposed to subscribe to the Gandhian doctrine of plain-living. Are our Ministers, and specially our Ambassadors abroad, living up to the Gandhian tradition? How much money has been spent for the luxurious decorations and furnishings of Indian embassies abroad? Would India's moral position in the world suffer if our Ambassadors lived simply, more in harmony with the impoverished country they represent? Are all our Central and Provincial ministers observing their old professions of idealistic and austere living? What is the average income of big Congress executives today? How many cars do they possess, of what makes and brands?

❦ ❦ ❦

PROHIBITION: The Congress is pledged to a policy of prohibition. So determined were we about enforcing prohibition that even religious scruples raised by the Parsis were overruled. How much money is being spent by the Government of India on the consumption of liquor in various Government Houses and Embassies abroad? How many Congress leaders attend COCKTAIL parties? How many prominent Congressmen (always to the fore on the job-getting front) were seen (and photographed) publicly drinking liquor on the night of August 15—Independence Day?

❦ ❦ ❦

CIVIL LIBERTIES: Is it not a fact that the Congress ALWAYS fought for the principle that no one should be arrested and detained without a proper and fair trial before a court of law? How is it, then, that recently the Congress Governments have armed themselves with powers to suspend the ordinary processes of the law, to rule by ordinances and emergency powers (without an emergency), that they have arrested and detained Communists, Labour leaders and others without any TRIAL whatever? Is it not a fact that the press has been gagged by Congress governments in much the same manner as in the British regime? Are not political prisoners (for whom Congress so vehemently demanded special privileges) again being maltreated in jails? Is it true that a Communist leader died in jail within a few days of his arrest? What would we have done if a political worker had died in similar circumstances during the imperialist regime?

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NON-VIOLENCE: Was the Gandhian concept of non-violence which we adopted as our creed only restricted to the advantage of imperialism? Or was it to determine our conduct in other walks of life also? Was it in keeping with Gandhiji's ideals of Ahimsa and his whole life that his dead body be carried on a GUN-CARRIER, surrounded by the military carrying weapons of warfare, instead of Satyagrahis or Congress volunteers? The engine of the vehicles was not used and the soldiers pulled it with ropes, because Gandhiji was not in favour of machinery? Was Gandhiji opposed more to violence or to machinery? Did he not travel by cars and trains? But did he ever carry a gun? Which of his moral scruples needed to be honoured? Are the Central and provincial governments, in their use of the armed forces and the police, following the Gandhian principle of non-violence or, even, "minimum force?" If it was sinful to kill an English imperialist, is it virtuous to have police beating up and firing at students and workers, however ill-advised and defiant they might be? What has the Government of India done to give a moral lead to the world on the basis of Non-violence?

I know this is not an exhaustive list of items that need to be checked up by you—YOU who are the custodians of the honour and prestige of the Congress, YOU who are the legitimate heirs and legatees of Gandhiji's moral teachings! There are other very vital issues—the Government's refusal to reinstate the I.N.A. men, and the breach of the Congress pledge regarding nationalization of basic industries for instance! But I think I have sufficiently indimated the need for a sincere attempt on the part of Congressmen for a searching self-questioning and self-criticism

Who else can strive to save our Freedom from disruption and opportunism and corruption but you who worked and fought and struggled to achieve this Freedom? Or are you going to be obedient Yes-men, raising your hands to endorse every action, right or wrong, of the High Command? Surely that is not your tradition, not what Gandhiji taught us. On you, therefore, will depend **whether the present session of the A.I.C.C. proves to be a sorely-needed corrective of the disruptive tendencies with in our national organisation or just a costly carnival which many suspect it to be.**

An Open Letter To Members Of A.I.C.C.

STREAMLINING A POLICE STATION

The U. P. Government seem to be streamlining their police stations. Here is a view of a spic and span office bearing the proud designation (in Hindi) "Freedom City Police Station". On the left there is another board to the effect that no fees are charged for taking down reports.

Patter:

Writing A Novel

By Asude

It is all very well to ask for "humorous" articles, but what about the brand of "flippancy" which goes with it? A man who thinks of mere fun,— what else is he but a clown? "And at his age, too! My deah! The man is absolutely a freak!"

Well, here is some sheer dough for you in the place of the sugar plums. I have just read a Novel. A novel written in an Indian language. I will NOT say which language, except that it is not one of the languages constituting the Indian languages' Newspapers' Association.

After having read that novel, I think I can give you the fruitiest recipe for writing a Novel,—in an Indian language. This is the real tabasco,—the cake as mother made it.

One of the best ways of doing a thing is to know how "not" to do it. The first thing you have got to do is to forget the old fogeys,—fossils, I mean, like Scott, Mereredith, Dickens, Bronte, Reade, Hope, Wells, Bennett, Bankim, Tagore, or Chatterton. They had their uses,—once. The only purpose they serve today is to form the Paleolothic section of the Museum.

In other words, you have to ring out the old: or, to be more specific, kick out the old. That is the only thing to do with junk. It matters not whether there is any worth in the stuff. So far as you are concerned, Mona Lisa can smile and smile and smile. You should only fall for Barrribal, Harrison, Fisher, or Salvator Dali.

But if you dismiss the old gods, it does not mean that you should remain god-less. It is only the living deities who are not good. What you should do is to have some from the myths. Mythologies, I mean. Real, live-wire, he-men and she-women, with good red blood in their veins. Bacchus, Venus, Delilah, Jezebel, Messalina, Don Juan, Lothario, Sir Lancelot,—and Casanova. If you throw in St. Guinevere, your list is complete.

And now beware of pitfalls. You will recall the moth-eaten and mouldy creeds which used to trouble the Ancients. Some would boost the slogan "Virtue triumphs over vice", another would shout from the house-top: "Be good, sweet maiden, and let she who will be clever!" Oscar Wilde the flaneur would have "Art for Art's sake", and Raskin would give all for the Beauty that is in Good.

Now, all that mushy stuff was buried long ago with the aspidistra and the anti-macassar, and it will do you not a bit of good to dig them up. For a Novel in an Indian language, there can be only one theme. one creed, and it is sex, SEX. I mean.

Now, what do you know about Sex? Not a thing. Not the Real Thing, I mean. How can you, puny little mortal, in the face of centuries of commandments, cautions, inhibitions about morality, chastity, purity, and that ridiculous superstition, —God.

This man, who wrote this famous novel in an Indian language, knows that there is no such fruit as is forbidden, no subject which is taboo. All that one tries for is to make your blood race up to your head, and make you perform acts of derring-do in the domain of Sex which your grand-dad would have shuddered to contemplate.

You want to know where did I get all this. Have I got any evidence of it, or is it just a part of my congenital imbecility. Now, I ask you, have you heard of a man called Michel Artzibasseff? Or, Arthur Schnitzler? or Gogol, or Goncourt? Probably not. Which shows how incompetent you still remain for writing a novel in an Indian language.

For, you see, the second thing of importance is to be always on the "qui vive" against blurting out a name which has any connection with your own province or your own country, or your own continent. Buy Indian, if you wish to cut a dash with your Congress Committee, but you need not, you should not write Indian. Follow rather the technique of a master in the art, one who has done his share of the fruit-gathering from Continental orchards.

Put in these names in your novel. It can't help being a best-seller: Swinburne, Drieser, Gourmont, Euripides, Shakespeare, Shelley, Musse, Ovid, Voltaire, Moliere, Dostoivesky, St. Augustin, Knut Hamsun, Benda, Hawthorne, Chesterton, Edgar Wallace, Marie Stopes, Victor Hugo, Artzibaseff, Donne, Nietsche, Strinberg, Andre Maurois, James Joyce, G. B. Shaw, Fabius Cunctator, Coleridge, Browning, Byron, Barrett, Undset, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Beethoven, Goethe, George Muir Whitman, Baudelaire, Rabelais, Henry Vigetelly, Zola, Flaubert, Goncourt, Gautier, Murger, Maupassant, Paul Bourget and Havelock Ellis.

I say it will be a best-seller, because the novel which I have just finished reading is a best-seller, and it is in an Indian language. If you, Editor, or you dear sir or madam reader, raise so much as an eyebrow in doubt, I will spit out the name of the master. Now, what language is it which has this Master to sport? I will tell you.

Dear Mr. Editor, dear sir or madam as the case may be, it is a Bengalee novel, with a Bengalee clerk for a hero, and a Bengalee lady teacher to fan his flame. Scene, a homestead in rural Bengal. And yet, Government, and Gogol, and Goncourt, and all the rest of the crowd. That is why it is a best-seller.

The only thing which worries me is why the Master left out Charlie Chaplin, Mickey Mouse, and Donald Duck!

A solicitor's clerk, walking along th street with his employer, saw a ten-shilling note lying on the pavement and pounced upon it.

"What do you think?" he said to the solicitor, after examining it carefully. "It's a good one, isn't it?"

The solicitor took it and examinec it in turn.

"Perfectly good", he pronounced, handing his clerk three shillings and four pence change.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

They Objected To Kissing!

By Howard Drayton

Recent news from Tokyo reveals that the U.S. occupation forces have scored another notable success in their efforts to educate the people of Japan into Western ways of life.

For the first time in their history, the Japanese are discovering the delights of kissing. In fact, the custom has become so popular that it has been decided to lift the ban which hitherto forbade a kiss in a Japanese motion picture.

Until recently nobody in Nippon could kiss: such immoral behaviour was forbidden. Even pictures in museums and galleries were whisked away and covered up if there was the least suggestion of an osculation in the artist's work. Rodin's famous sculpture "The Kiss", which appeared in Japan during an exhibition of European art in 1924, was, at that time, adjudged far too indecent for the public gaze. As a result, the great masterpiece suffered the extraordinary indignity of being placed behind a bamboo screen.

Strangely enough. Japan is by no means the only country which has objected to this particular method of displaying affection. It has been estimated that one-third of the world's population do not kiss. The Chinese, Malayans, Eskimos and most of the aboriginal tribes find kissing distateful and immoral. Some native tribes think that blowing in one another's ears is more fun, whilst others derive considerable ecstasy from rubbing noses.

Recent Innovation

Although the kiss of respect dates back to very early times, the romantic kiss is comparatively a recent innovation even in the Western world. It seems that the practice did not become really fashionable until the Middle Ages. History records here that French women began interrupting sermons in church in order to greet late-arriving cavaliers with a resounding smack on the cheek.

In later centuries, kissing had its ups and downs. Erasmus once wrote of a visit to England in the 16th century: "If you go anywhere you are received with a kiss by each lady: if you depart you are dismissed with a kiss. You are kissed on your return: a kiss is the first thing when they leave you and a kiss all round at the last."

Cromwell, it appears, put an end to all this frivolity when he came to power. At this period courting couples took refuge behind closed doors before indulging in their fervent clinches.

In 1700, however, Queen Anne reintroduced the custom and kissing came back into all its old glory. So popular did it become, in fact, that no respectable gentleman would dream of entering a drawing-room without kissing every female in sight. On St. Valentine's Day the whole population indulged in a regular orgy. Women drew lots to determine who should be their kissing partners for the day and from then on they kissed all day long, regardless of marriage ties.

Osculometer

During the next hundred years or so the custom waned somewhat but it has bounded back into favour again during the present century. But even to-day, in some parts of America, kissing in public is still illegal because of an ancient law which has never been repealed. Not long ago an elderly (and, I suspect, embittered) spinster saw a man kiss his wife in a public conveyance. She "laid information" against the couple. Before the judge she declared with indignation that not only did the man kiss his wife but also put his arm around her waist while committing the offence. The court found that there was still on the statute book a 17th century law against kissing in public and the husband was fined five dollars for his unseemly conduct.

Science, which has investigated most things at one time or another, is now studying the energy expended in a single osculation. Recently an American scientist patented an ingenious device known as the osculometer, which is designed to register the amount of "oomph" in a kiss. The "oomph," apparently, is measured in ohms, and tests have shown that the average kiss registers 9,000 ohms. One blonde, however, startled everybody by sending the needle up to the 13,000 mark. For security reasons her name was withheld.

According to reports, kissing is becoming more and more popular. One man in a town in Alberta, Canada advertised that for one dollar he would send anyone instructions on how to kiss in 43 different ways. He received 4,000 answers.

With a haughty air the elderly woman entered the jeweller's shop and settled herself in a chair. Then she inspected the youthful assistant through her lorgnette and said, coldly: "I want a present for a peer, but it must be inexpensive".

The young man's desire to help went several steps too far as he suggested briefly: "Well, madam, what about a tin of metal polish to clean his coronet with?"

THE CASE OF THE SINGLE FINGERPRINT

(Continued From Page 2)

cards, and in some way, had transferred the print to the gun before deliberately going out and shooting Trieste.

As soon as Cals had him arrested and brought to the Surete, Caquor broke down and confessed the details of his diabolical scheme.

Having spent all the money he had got from Price, he decided to shoot a taxi-man and take his wallet. However, he had no intention of letting the killing be traced to him and decided that the safest way was to fix things so that the Surete would arrest someone else.

With that in mind, he had developed one of Price's fingerprints, photographed it and printed the photograph on a sheet of metal. From the metal print he had made a rubber copy which he could use to stamp Price's fingerprint on to anything he wished. However, to get the print the right way round, he had inked his stamp heavily with an ordinary carbon stamping pad and printed it on the glove. Then he had simply pressed the glove tip on the butt of the newly cleaned revolver and set out to find a victim.

Caquor's diabolical cleverness is shown by the fact that he had trailed Price during the whole afternoon and evening waiting for him to engage a taxi. When Price took Trieste's red cab, Caquor had followed in anothed taxi to the Hotel de Noailles. There he had dismissed his own taxi and had hailed Trieste a short distance away from the hotel.

Directing the taxi-man down a quiet street, he had ordered him to stop, waited until there was no one around and deliberately murdered him in cold blood.

Before his trial, Caquor told Cals where his men could find the photograph and the metal plate he had used in faking Price's fingerprint.

It is hard to imagine any more horrible tale being repeated in any court of Law. When the judge and jury of the Marseilles court heard it there was no single dissentiment to the verdict of guilty. Caquor went to the guillotine a few weeks later.

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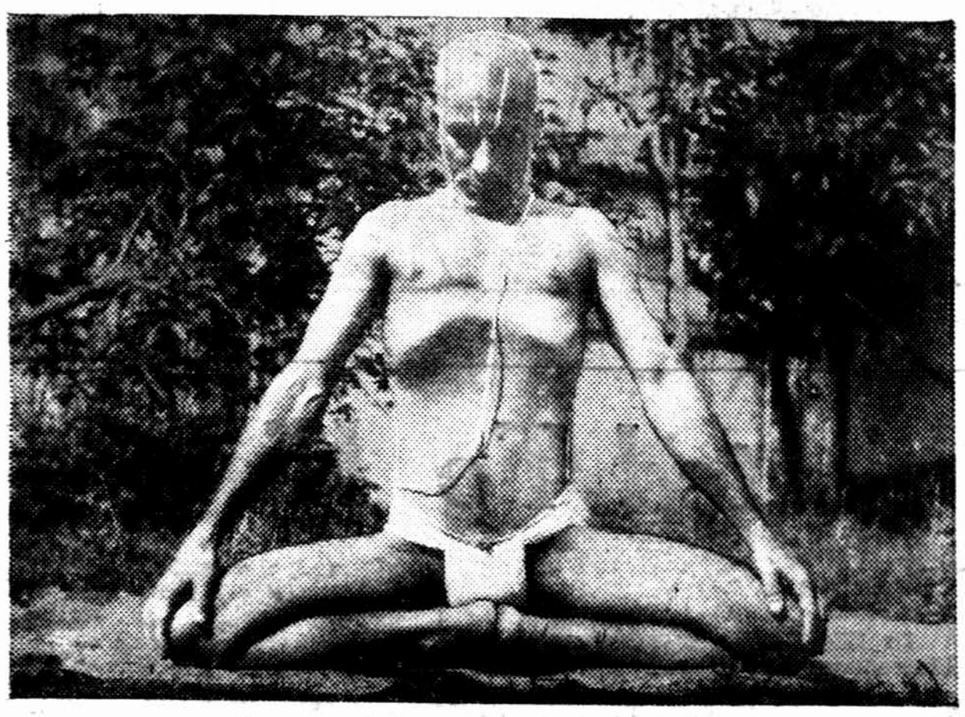
HEALTH & STRENGTH THROUGH YOGA

The cult of yoga—complicated physical exercises in which you bend and twist your torso and limbs to unimaginable degrees of curvature so as to assume certain "asanas" or postures, of which there are scores and which are minutely described in the ancient cult -books —has been sedulously cultivated in this country through millenniums by large groups of spiritually minded people. They have held the belief that there cannot be a healthy mind unless there is a healthy body going with it. Latterly the value of the yoga exercises in the cultivation of health, strength and even beauty has been rightly realised and an increasing number of even "materially minded" people are becoming devotees of the cult. On this page are shown a few of the "Asanas" or postures which every student of yoga has to go through.

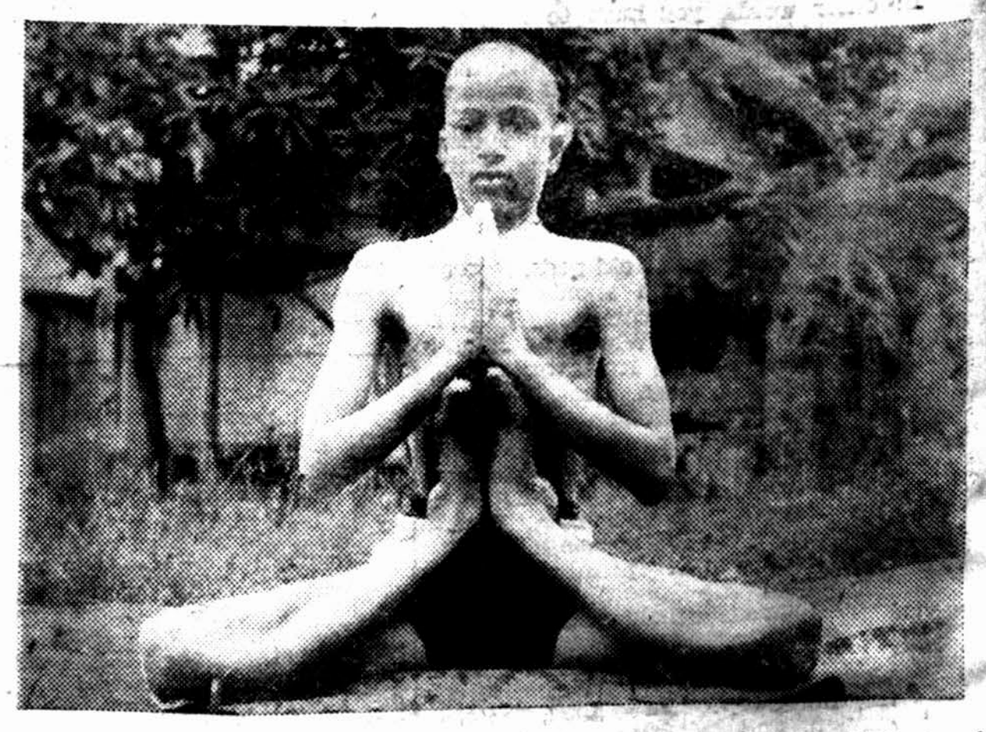
Photos By Mrs. R. Lakshmi

THE PADMASANA POSE: This is the posture prescribed for meditation.

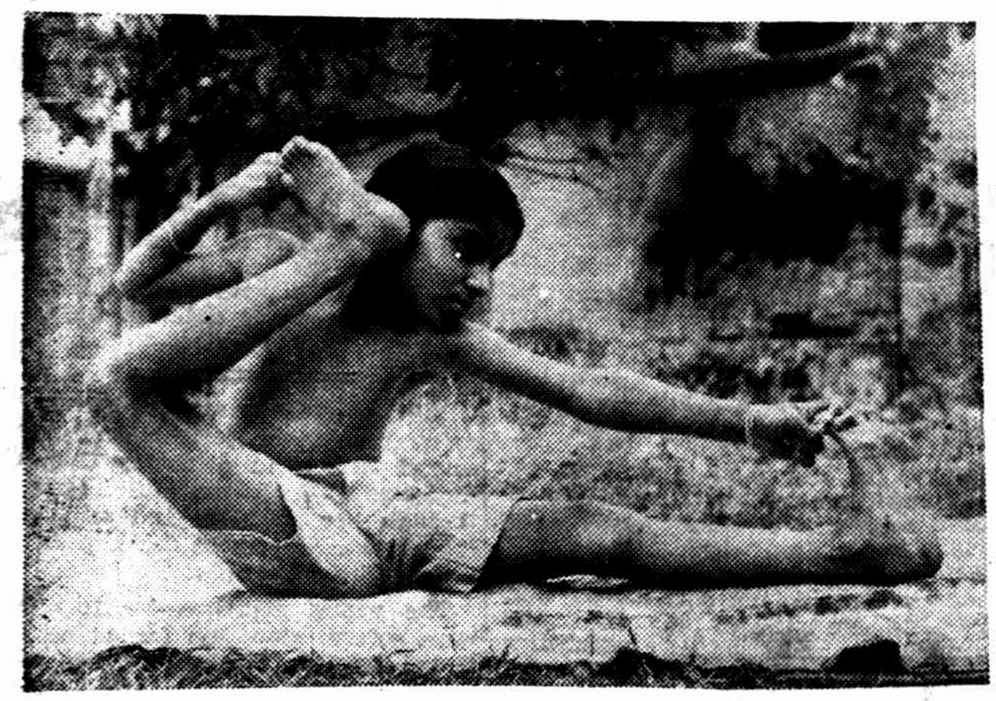
YOGIC BALL: This pose is the Garbha—Pindasana.



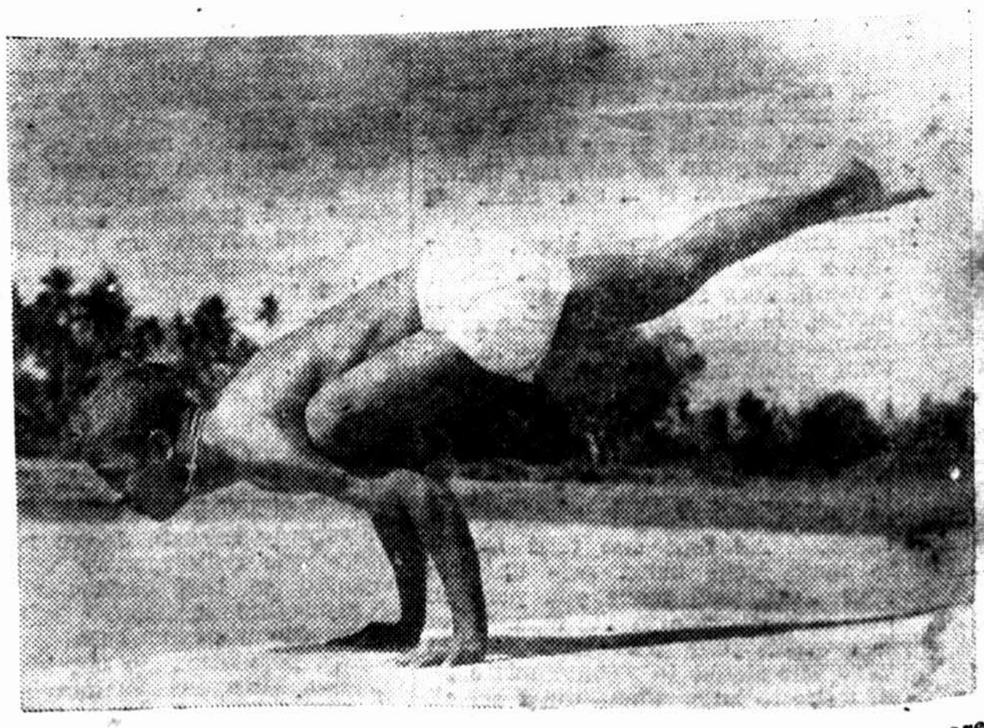
A yogic pose in which the organs of the abdomen are subjected to strenuous exercise. This pose is by Mr. Krishnamacharya, the well-known yoga exponent of Mysore.



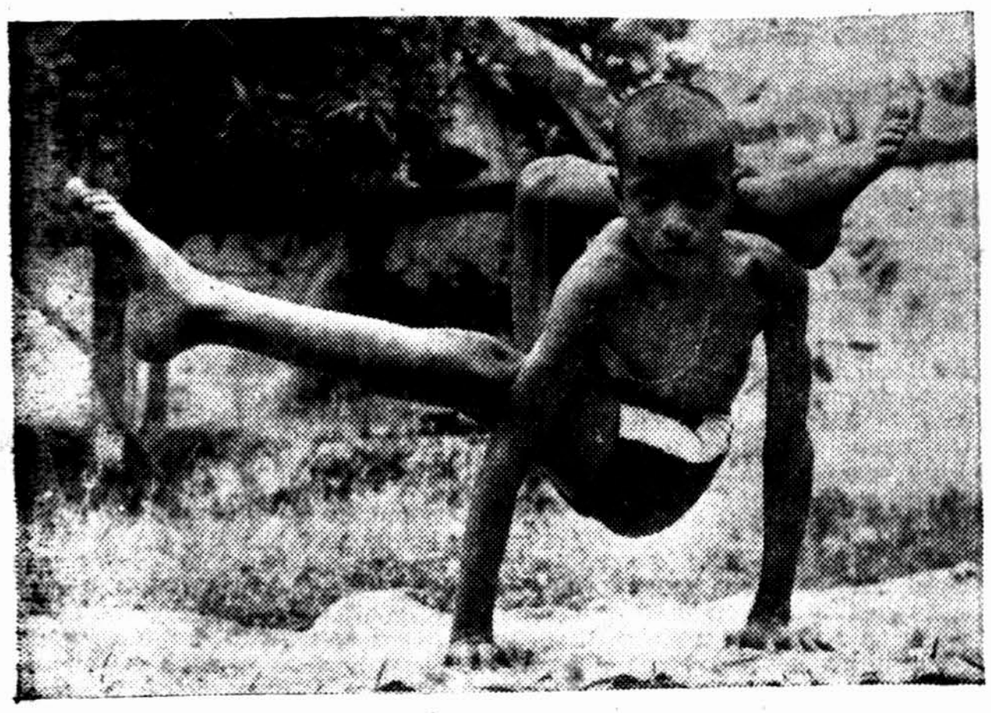
A complicated yoga posture of prayer This is one of the most difficult of postures and requires perfect control of the limbs for performance.



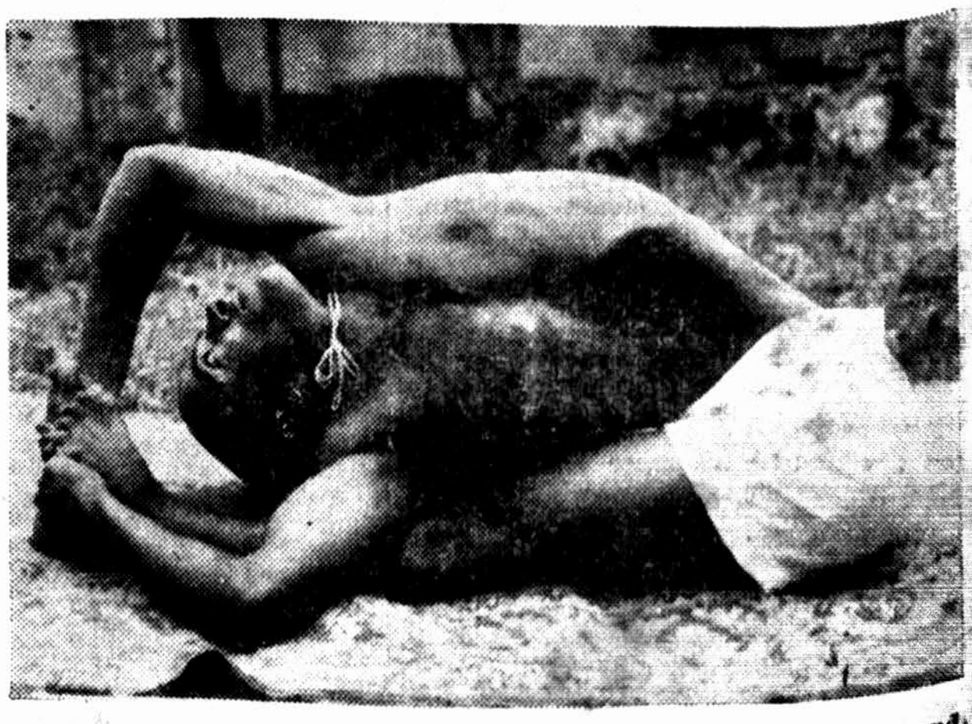
THE AKARSHA-DHANURASANA: This posture is fashioned after the bow and arrow.



The Oordhwa-Kukkutasana: Biceps, arms, ankles and the abdomen are benefited by this.



This spider-like pose is called Eka pada-Shirshasana.



A bending exercise in the Yoga system. Benefits the spinal column and the abdomen.

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